FIRST EDITION.

GRANT IN WAR AND PEACE.

The Pestilent Soreheads Reviewed.

The Howl of Hatred from Democrats and Soreheads.

Greeley the Most Truckling of them All.

A True Republican Can Never Turn Over to the Enemy.

Bitterness of the Present Contest.

Forty years of recurring elections have not produced so bitter a contest as the present. While some former ones have caused upheavals of society from its profoundest depths, and enlisted the earnest and unremitting efforts of the least excitable classes, it has been reserved for this one to evolve a bitterness which can only express itself by the epithets that are applicable to malefactors and apostates.

While this is a lamentable fact, it is yet easy to show that there is abundant reason for it. Our country was on the verge of ruin, through the vile truckling of the Democratic party to the demands of the South; every fresh claim of that domineering section being basely complied with, until the last great outrage had progressed to its culmination, at Sumter. Then, in a moment, the latent spark of patriotism which was hidden away in the breast of many who had always been the supple tools of the Southern oligarchs, broke forth in flame, and, shoulder to shoulder, Republican and Democrat hurried to the front, asking only that a worthy Captain should lead them. But patriotism, however numerous its armies and however well armed and eager to meet the foe, is but a blind giant, liable to be battered and disabled by a sharp-sighted though weaker enemy. This was our condition through two weary years, during which army after army of our brave soldiers melted away in the swamps and pythons of the South, and sunk into nameless graves. That our determination never flagged, though the loved ones were struck down on the field, as well as in the sickening camp of inaction, is known to all. Leader after leader was called to guide our hosts, but failure only trod on the heels of failure, till a merciful Providence, in pity to our country, raised up ULYSSES S. GRANT, who gave intelligent direction to that noble daring which had previously dashed itself heading against the enemy, only to be beaten and destroyed.

The successes which our enemies achieved, through Grant's guidance were in no degree owing to increased bravery on their part, for no more courageous nor patriotic souls ever shouldered a musket than those who were sacrificed early in the war—no; it was simply the genius of the Great Captain, organizing victory.

Under Heaven, then our gratitude is due to Grant, for the happy issue of the war, and the Republican party which grasped the reins of the Government chariot, when it was ready to perdition, under the incompetency and corruption of Democracy, is still holding steadily forward in the right course. But now, when most of the difficulties which so long beset our path are overcome, and the weak-hearted and traitorous have had time to look about them and to see that their personal safety is assured, a spirit of discontent and hatred goes up, which is re-echoed by the mass of the Democracy, whose patriotism was only spasmodic and could not last. And a crowd of Republican Soreheads, scattered through the Northern States, now try only to unite on with them for reform and amnesty; and straightway uniting with the formerly detested crew, immediately turn around and gnash their teeth at the party which had given them high places of honor and profit.

From this springs the bitterness of the present contest. The Republican party preserved our country in the face of the most stupendous difficulties. It had a united South and many secret plotters in the North to conquer; and, after that, to bring back order and peaceful industry out of the strife and disorganization of war. All these things it has done; but the demon of self interest it has not always sufficiently propitiated; are consequently treated to the humiliating spectacle of men being honored and trusted, but who, because they have failed to achieve all their private ends, now turn around in a rage which only disappointed ambition can account for, and apply to us every charge of venality and corruption which they but recently dealt out unsparingly to those with whom they now so lovingly fraternize.

No wonder we hurl words of burning reproach at these men! Were they still Republicans, and only anxious for the purification of public morals, and the reign of universal amnesty, as they pretend, their hearts would not be stirred to such foul abuse of the old friends with whom they labored so zealously, down till a few months or weeks ago. No; they have never been heartless hypocrites from the beginning, or else their unholy selfseeking has led them astray; and they are now found shouting and plotting, with all the base elements which so congenially band together in the Democratic organization, but which can never find a comfortable resting place with us.

A true Republican, one whose devotion to his party is conscientious and based on fealty to his country, can never turn over to the enemy. He may for a time be soured against his party for real or imaginary cause, and refuse his active support for a season; but he never can stultify himself by uniting with the Democrats, no more than can a patriotic soldier desert his standard, basely sneak into the enemy's ranks, and then strike to the heart his former companions.

From Greeley, the most truckling of them all, down through the entire list of soreheads—senators, representatives and governors—they have exhibited in this political campaign an astonishing and shameful sight. While the government has continued unswervingly in the course, which, for nearly four years, had received the active and enthusiastic support of these men, we solemnly find them steadily fighting in the ranks of their bitter enemies, zealous of striking as killing blows against us, as the worst of them. Patriotism; consistency; gratitude; honesty;—all are cast to the winds, and the good name which many years of public life had awarded them, they have at once forfeited. Like Arnold, for hate and ambition they have risked all—and lost.

A. F. M.

GENERAL POLITICS.

THE Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey nominated Isaac W Scudder for Congress.

THE Democratic and Liberal Republicans of the Eighth Massachusetts District nominated Wm. W. Warren for Congress.

THE Liberal Republican conference of Chester and Delaware counties, Pa., nominated Dr. Frank Taylor for Congress.

AT a meeting of the National Democracy last Monday night, in Mozart Hall, New York, John McCool was nominated for Mayor.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Reform organization of New York city, last evening, Wm. A Havemeyer was nominated for Mayor.

AT the Republican Convention of the Seventh Massachusetts District, C. C. Esty received the nomination for the unexpired term to Congress of Brooks.

THE Republicans of the newly constructed Seventh Massachusetts District nominated E. R. Hoher for Congress. He received fifty-nine votes to forty-nine for Dr. Ayer, of Lowell.

A Boston special dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says that a letter has been received from Senator Sumner declining candidacy for Governor. If W. Bird will doubtless be selected as a candidate in his place.

In the United States Court in New York city, Judge Woodruff refused an application to consider the Apollo Hall Democracy as entitled to Federal supervisors of Election. He recognized only two national parties, those favoring the administration and those opposed.

THE Workingmen's Central Union of New York city, in convention last Monday night, nominated John E. Burrill for Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge Dennis Quinn for the Superior Court, Gunning S. Bedford for City Judge, and Charles S. Spencer for District Attorney.

AT a special meeting of the Democratic General Committee in Tammany Hall, in New York city, last night, quite a number of members were excluded by a large majority for opposition to the regular candidates of the party. The discussion was quite stormy, one of the excluded men declaring himself in favor of Greeley and Brown, and another saying it was impossible to reconcile the friends of Tweed and Tilden. It was also resolved to issue a call for Conventions to nominate candidates for the city and county offices.

THE Liberal Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas yesterday put into the field a new State ticket. This is done under the authority of the Liberal State Convention, which assembled in Little Rock on the 20th of June, and delegated authority to the committee to take this action if deemed necessary. The ticket is composed of four Liberals and seven Democrats, as follows: Governor, Andrew Hunter; Lieutenant Governor, C. H. Tappan; Secretary of State, J. M. Johnson, Auditor, W. R. Milton; Treasurer, Thos. Bales, Liberal; Attorney General, F. Compton; Superintendent of Education, and Prof. D. W. Wade, Superintendent of Elections, L. D. Jayne; Superintendent of Penitentiary, R. C. Jennings, Liberal; Congressman at Large, J. M. Pomeroy, Liberal.

Death of a Once Noted Person.

The death of David Camden DeLeon has just been announced at Santa Fe, New Mexico. The name will be a strange one to many who read it, it having found no honorable place in American history for the last dozen years. Dr. De Leon was born in South Carolina; was educated North; studied medicine at Philadelphia; entered the United States army as assistant surgeon; went through the Seminole war; accompanied Gen. Taylor to Mexico; was present at most of the battles which led the victors to the gates of Mexico, and entered the city when it surrendered, riding at Gen. Scott's left hand. For these services, as well as gallantry in action when commanding officers were killed or wounded and he took their places, Dr. Leon twice received the thanks of Congress; but was again assigned to frontier duty in Mexico, on the ground of his great hardihood and energy. When the rebellion broke out he threw up his commission and accepted the position of chief of the medical department of the Confederate army, and was consequently responsible in a great degree for the cruel treatment of the sick and wounded Federal prisoners. At the close of the war he returned to New Mexico, where he had formerly resided, and where he remained until his death.

—Late last Monday night seven masked men entered the residence of Samuel Pope, in Paterson, N. J., and pointed a pistol at Pope's head, while his wife was severely tied. The thieves

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1872. NUMBER 233.

CLEVELAND.

Republican Mass Meeting and Processions.

SPEECHES BY SENATOR WILSON, BLAINE AND OTHERS.

Complete Vindication of Speaker Blaine.

THE SLANDERS OF GREELEY'S "TRIBUNE" REFUTED.

The Credit Mobilier Question Disposed Of.

THE PHILOSOPHER ARRAIGNED AS A SLANDERER.

CLEVELAND, O., October 1.—The Republicans held a large mass meeting in this city to-day. The weather, which was rainy and threatening, interfered somewhat with the proceedings. This morning there was a large procession, composed of different political organizations, military companies, bands, representatives of different trades at work at their respective vocations, &c.

At two o'clock this afternoon the crowd assembled at the public square, where they were addressed by Senator Henry Wilson in a lengthy speech, which was enthusiastically received. After Senator Wilson's speech, a meeting at the Central Rink was organized, which was addressed by General Garfield and R. C. Parson.

This evening there was a fine torchlight procession, and many residences and public buildings throughout the city were brilliantly illuminated. An immense crowd gathered at the public square, and were addressed by Speaker Blaine. The following is an extract from his remarks: This campaign will remain memorable as the campaign of lies—the most monstrous, the most malicious, and at the same time the most silly. The leader in this wild carnival of defamation and slander is the New York *Tribune*, the personal organ and mouth piece of the Democratic candidate for President. To show you how reckless, and how senseless this mania for falsehood will become, let me make a personal allusion to myself in the New York *Tribune* of Saturday last, and also yesterday. I am charged not only as a Representative in Congress, but as Speaker of the House, with having received one million nine hundred and thirty thousand dollars of the stock of the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for my services and influence in procuring the passage of the original Pacific Railroad bill of 1862. The *Tribune* gives the date of the act in the same article in which it makes the charge, not seeming to notice, in its blind rage to avail itself of falsehood and of folly.

Now, gentlemen, please observe me that in 1862, when this act was passed, I had not taken my seat in Congress. I had not been elected to Congress. Indeed, I had not even been nominated for Congress. When the act to which the *Tribune* refers became a law I was a member of the Maine Legislature and Speaker of the Lower House, and had no more to do with Congressional legislation than the fish raiders, and yet the New York *Tribune* asserts and repeats that for my services and influence in Congress, and at the time I was a member of the Maine Legislature, I received nearly two millions dollars in the stock of a great corporation.

And now, gentlemen, if I were to stop here, after a demonstration of the absurdities of this charge, the *Tribune* would come out coolly and say that Speaker Blaine had not denied it. Let me then deny it in the presence of this vast assemblage, and deny it in the most emphatic manner, that neither in 1862 nor in any subsequent year did I ever receive or own, directly or indirectly, a single dollar of stock in the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or in any other division of the Pacific Railroad Company, nor did I ever receive a dollar, directly or indirectly, from the sale of any stock of that company. In short, gentlemen, I stamp upon the whole story as not only false on its face, but absurd and ridiculous. But I don't expect to make a denial that will satisfy the *Tribune*.

A few weeks since, when the story was started that Secretary Boutwell, Vice President Colfax, Senator Wilson, Mr. Garfield, Mr. Dawes, myself and others had been bribed by presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier, I published a card on the eve of the Maine election, saying I had never owned, directly or indirectly, through myself or any other man, a single dollar of stock in the Credit Mobilier. The New York *Tribune* pronounced this denial evasive and unsatisfactory, and said I did not deny that I had received dividends or profits therefrom. Any candid man, I think, could see that my card was intended to be exhaustive, and to explude all suppositions of ownership. Let me say now, however, that not only did I never own a share on the Credit Mobilier, but I never received, directly or indirectly, a penny therefrom in any manner or shape whatever. But this mania for bearing false witness against your neighbor has seized Mr. Greeley in person as well as the New York *Tribune*, for I observe that in a recent speech in Pennsylvania he stated that more $100,000 had been expended by the Republicans of Maine in the purchase of votes at the recent election. Now, in the very nature of things, it would be impossible for Greeley to know that this was true. But I know it to be absolutely untrue. I am Chairman of the state Central Committee, and on my honor every dollar of the funds of that committee was disbursed, and from first to last we did not have in all the control of but little more than $12,000, and I further assert that every dollar of this amount was expended either in the payment of speakers, the distribution of documents and papers, or the bringing home of absent voters. These accounts of the State Committee are kept with rigid exactness, and the entire committee of sixteen men will testify to the truth of what I state. I arraign Greeley, therefore, as the slanderer of the Republicans of Maine, a party of as gallant and true men as ever cast an unpurchasable vote.

CASUALTIES.

The Storm on Lake Huron—Serious Disaster to Shipping.

DETROIT, October 1.—The marine disasters on Lake Huron on Saturday night and Sunday were much worse than on Lake Erie, and many lives were lost. The barge Table Rock was wrecked on Tows Point and all hands lost but one mar, who came ashore on a piece of the wreck. The schooner White Squall was sunk off Fish Point, and only one man saved. The schooner Neshoto was sunk off White Fish Point. Five of the crew were drowned. An unknown schooner on beam's end, and a propeller, with spar and smoke stack above water, were passed in Saginaw Bay. The schooner Charlie Sanders fell in the Highlands of Lake Huron. Only two men were saved, who were picked up last evening by the propeller City of Boston.

Many vessels are reported ashore above the Sauble, names unknown. The barges Adriatic and Hunter are ashore at Green Bush. The barge Lincoln is ashore at Sauble. The propeller Detroit is a total loss at Green Bush. The brig Globe sunk at Tawas. The schooner Despecca is ashore at Alabaster. The barque John Breden, and the schooners Thomas Gown, Sherman, Magill, W. C. Allen and D. P. Dobbins were badly damaged in their sails and rigging, and have just reached St. Clair river. Some of them are leaking.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

COLUMBUS, October 1.—Morris Williams, aged twenty-two years, while tending a switch in the yard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at three o'clock this morning, caught his foot in the frog and was thrown under a passing train, and had his leg and arm cut off. He died in three hours.

RAILWAY TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

NEW YORK, October 1.—A Philadelphia dispatch says that the Cincinnati express coming east this morning was thrown from the track, twenty-five miles west of this city. The engine, tender and two express cars were thrown down an embankment twenty-five feet high. Engineer Keller, and fireman Kline were both killed instantly, and the express messenger. The accident was caused by the malicious removal of a fish plate and bolt from the rails.

COLUMBUS.

Masonic.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 1.—Three of the Grand Masonic bodies of Ohio met in this city to-day. The morning was spent in organization and the appointment of standing committees. In the session of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar the following Past Grand Commanders were presented with gold medals significant of their rank: Herman Ely, of Elyra; John L. Vallera, of Cincinnati; W. B. Thrall, of Columbus; Kent Jarvis, of Massillon; Christopher F. Hasselman, of Cincinnati, and John Ashley, of Dayton.

In each body the presiding officers delivered their annual addresses, which were appropriately referred. The balance of the day was occupied in listening to reports of officers. John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, has been commissioned by the Masonic bodies of Pennsylvania as their representative in Ohio.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Valuable Trotting Mare Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—This morning as the celebrated trotting mares Seiciado Goldust, owned by D. L. Dorsey, of Louisville, Ky., and Minnie Black, owned by Frazer & Moore, of Cynthiana, Ky., were practicing at the park, assigned to frontier duty in Mexico, on the ground of his great hardihood and energy. When the rebellion broke out he threw up his commission and accepted the position of chief of the medical department of the Confederate army, and was consequently responsible in a great degree for the cruel treatment of the sick and wounded Federal prisoners. At the close of the war he returned to New Mexico, where he had formerly resided, and where he remained until his death.

—Late last Monday night seven masked men entered the residence of Samuel Pope, in Paterson, N. J., and pointed a pistol at Pope's head, while his wife was severely tied. The thieves

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

PUBLIC DEBT.

September Statement.

Another Large Reduction.

Figuring for the Soreheads.

Reduction During Month $10,327,343.

During Grant's Term $358,368,708.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1872.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending September 30:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,357,013,000
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,771,580,300
Lawful money debt	21,263,000
Matured debt	5,486,540
Legal tender notes	356,086,152
Certificates of deposit	15,630,000
Fractional currency	40,480,437
Coin certificates	25,792,760
Total without interest	$ 437,989,349
Total debt	$2,256,319,190
Total interest	33,221,901
Cash in Treasury, coin	78,417,220
Cash in Treasury, currency	8,409,193
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	15,630,000
Total in Treasury	$ 102,456,414
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,166,994,677
Decrease during the month	10,327,343
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,626,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	16,570,575
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,828,028
Balance of interest paid by the United States	$ 12,742,547

THE CAPITAL.

Admiral Alden at the German Capital—His Report to the Navy Department—Three Per Cents Called—Court Martial Ordered—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1872.

ADMIRAL ALDEN AT THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

Admiral Alden reports from Glueckstadt, September 14, to the Navy Department, the visit to our fleet of Prince Adalbert, Admiral of the Prussian navy, who expressed the highest gratification with the condition of the vessels. The Admiral also reports having visited Berlin with several of his officers on the occasion of the recent reunion of the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia, and says he was very well received with the most distinguished courtesy and consideration. So soon as they were informed by United States Minister Bancroft of our presence in the city we were notified that we would be regarded as the guests of the Emperor and that apartments and horses would be placed at our disposal. On the 7th instant we witnessed a review of thirty-five thousand men, after which we were presented to the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and had the honor of dining with them at the palace, in company with their illustrious visitors and many of the most distinguished personages of the Empire. On the 8th, 9th and 10th of September the Russian Admiral and his officers were presented to their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and formed part of the Emperor's staff by invitation, and witnessed his manœuvres at Spandau. We dined with the Emperor's staff and attended a concert and supper at the Imperial Palace. Throughout all these ceremonies, says Admiral Alden, it gave me the most sincere satisfaction to receive from the three Emperors, from all the members of the Imperial family, and from all the high officers of the court, the very gracious and cordial attentions which have been pleasing to them, and their high regard and friendly feeling towards the people and Government of the country to which I belong. The report concludes with expressions of thanks for kind attentions received from United States Minister Bancroft.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes, New England and middle States clear and clearing weather, and northerly to westerly winds; for the south Atlantic and Gulf States clear weather and northerly winds, veering to northeasterly in the Ohio Valley and north-westward to Wisconsin and Lake Michigan; south-easterly winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather in the north-west and upper Mississippi Valley; diminishing pressure, fresh southerly winds, threatening weather and areas of rain extending during Wednesday to the upper lakes.

COURT MARTIAL ORDERED.

A general court martial was to-day appointed to meet at New York on the 7th instant, for the trial of Major Henry B. Reese, Paymaster, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The charges against Major Reese are irregularities of conduct in his office, though no transactions of a fraudulent character are believed to be included.

THREES PER CENTS. CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the calling in of one million three per cents., numbered as follows: $5,000 numbered from 4315 to 4591, and $10,000 numbered from 4729 to 4775, interest on which will cease on November 30, 1872.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

NASHVILLE, October 1.—First race; Railroad stake, all ages; 2 mile heats, $50 play or pay; the Railroads add $80, the second horse to have $200; Wanderer, 1, 1; Frogtown, 2, 4; Hollywood, 3, 2; The Dipper, 4, 3; time 3:41½ and 3:38¾.

Second race; club purse; mile heats; Euchre, 1, 3, 1; Quartermaster, 2, 1, 3; Taland 3, 2, 3; Bay Tom, 4, distanced; Graham McNalry, 5, distanced; Memphis, 2, distanced; time 1:46¾, 1:46¾, 1:47¾.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 1.—The following is the result at the Race Park to day: first race; premium $2,000, for horses that never beat 3 minutes; eleven entries; 5 started; A. M. Wilson, of Youngstown, O., enters g. g. Steadfast, 1, 1, 1; T. L. Beach, of Cincinnati, enters br. g. John H., 3, 1, 4, 3; Wm. McDonald, of Grand Rapids, Mich., enters bl. g. Edgar, 4, 4, 2; T. Biggs, of Cincinnati, enters g. m. Kentucky Girl, 2, 4, 5, distanced; W. L. Waddy, of Clayvillage, Ky., enters Brown Mary, distanced; time 2:34, 2:35½, 2:34 and 2:34.

Second race; premiums $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:28; seven entries; 5 started; Phillip Bauman, of Lancaster, Ohio, enters s. g. Red Dick, 1, 1, 1; A. M. McMillen, of Joliet, Ills., enters br. g. Billy Tonner, 0, 2, 2; Owen Fuller, Terre Haute, enters bl. g. Vincent, 2, 3, 3; T. Biggs, of Cincinnati, enters bl. g. Natchez, 3, 0, 4; W. Hasselman, of Indianapolis, enters Printer Boy, 4, 0, 0; H. Deming, of Terre Haute, enters ch. m. Alvina, 0, 0, 4, 0; others not placed; time 2:24, 2:24¾, 2:25 and 2:25.

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT.

NEW YORK, October 1.—A base ball tournament has been arranged to take place on the Union grounds, beginning October 8th, to continue for one week. The prizes amount to four thousand dollars. The Mutuals and Atlantics will compete for the prizes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1872.

"BOSS" TWEED'S WHEREABOUTS.

Tweed's son, Richard, denies the rumors that his father has fled from the city. Tweed was absent yesterday, however, but he is expected to return to-day.

INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

The Examining Committee of the Emigration Commissioners heard witnesses yesterday in reference to the management of Ward's Island Insane Asylum. Ward Willes testified to the impossibility of keeping the cells of certain patients clean.

The matron, Catharine Sull, testified to nurses sometimes slapping patients, but not severely. The straight jacket is sometimes used, but under the orders only.

Dr. Riedel testified to a marriage having recently taken place, the bride being a patient about being discharged.

COACH DRIVERS' STRIKE.

The coach drivers resolved upon their strike this morning, for fourteen dollars a week, to which many of the bosses complied.

MUTILATED BODIES FOUND.

Two mutilated bodies were found hidden in a barrel in North Tenth street, Brooklyn, last night.

CINCINNATI.

Cotton Exposition.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—The cotton department of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will be open to entry until the 10th of November. Premiums will be awarded on November 13. The Commissioners offer silver medals for the best bales from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, and a sweepstake gold medal for the best bale from these seven States. In addition to these, large cash premiums will also be offered by merchants of the city. The applications already made indicate a display far exceeding that of any previous exposition in this line. This display is independent of the regular exposition, which closes next Saturday evening. The visitors to the exposition to date number four hundred thousand persons.

Colored Men on the Grand Jury.

CLEVELAND, October 1.—The United States District and Circuit Court began its session here to-day, Judge Sherman on the bench. George Vasburg and E. J. Robinson, colored, were empanelled on the Grand Jury. This is without precedent in this State.

THE OLD WORLD.

Crisis in Public Affairs in Japan—End to the Spread of Civilization—The Non-Progressives Again in Power—British Fault-finding with the Geneva Arbitration—Tobacco Claim Against the United States—Exodus of French Inhabitants from Alsace and Lorraine—The French Journals of Strasbourg in Mourning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CLASS LEGISLATION.

LONDON, October 1.—Sir Charles Dilke lectured in Glasgow last night on class legislation. Some disorder was apprehended, and the authorities made preparations to suppress any demonstration that might be made, but no disturbance occurred.

FAULT-FINDING WITH THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Lord Redesdale, in a letter, condemns the conduct of the Government representatives in the Geneva Arbitration, where, he says, the interests of the country were sacrificed to those of the Cabinet. He also demands a full explanation of the reasons which prompted the representatives to act as they did.

OBITUARY.

Baron Hastings died last night.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, October 1.—The Commissioner in the Irish High Court of Chancery has taken depositions in support of the claim against the United States of America for a quantity of tobacco destroyed during the late war, valued at sixty thousand dollars, and the property of Valentine O'Connor.

JAPAN.

CRISIS IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Advices from Japan report a crisis in public affairs and indicate the supremacy of the old Japanese party over the reformers, and this ends for the present the spread of Western civilization in the empire. Minister Mori is to be succeeded by the representative of the non-progressives. Horace Capron, who went from Washington as Commissioner of Agriculture to fill the same post in Japan, has been discharged. Peshin Smith, who went to organize the land department there, has also been discharged. Information from Europe represents the embassy to Western treaty powers as stranded in London, without funds or authority. Work on the war vessel in New York has stopped for want of funds, on account of these complications.

GERMANY.

EXODUS OF FRENCH INHABITANTS.

STRASBOURG, October 1.—The time granted to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine to choose between German and French citizenship has expired. The exodus during the last days was immense. Fully 1,200 men, women and children left this city on Sunday for French territory. The trains on the railways leading into France were crowded, and proved insufficient to carry all who wanted to go. The French journals to-day appear in mourning.

FRANCE.

SWINDLER ARRESTED.

PARIS, October 1.—La Grave, who is said to have defrauded various New York merchants to the extent of six hundred thousand dollars, has been arrested at Bagneres De Luchon, in the Department of the Garonne.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., October 1, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., October 1, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER. FEET.	INCHES.	CHANGES. RISE.	FALL.
St. Paul	2	7	0	0
Ft. Benton	1	5	0	0
Davenport	2	7	0	0
Keokuk	2	11	0	0
Cairo	6	6	0	0
St. Louis	5	10	0	0
Pittsburgh	1	7	0	0
Cincinnati	2	11	0	0
Memphis	3	8	0	0
Vicksburg	3	1	0	0
Shreveport	3	1	0	0
Nashville	0	11	0	0
N. Orleans	13	3	0	0

Rising.
Falling.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—Arrived—Adam Jacobs and Dictator; Grand Tower; Lake Superior and New Boston; Keokuk; Belle of Pike; Memphis; Kellogg and Bargen, New Orleans; Rob, Illinois River. Departed—City of Vicksburg and Adam Jacobs, Grand Tower; Belle of Pike; Memphis; Lake Superior; Keokuk; Bayard; Louisiana. Clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, Ill., October 1.—Arrived—Atlanta, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Belfast St. Louis; Susie Silver, St. Louis, 7. Departed—Bettie Gilbert, St. Louis, 4 P. M. River fallen two inches. Cool and clear.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—River three feet ten inches; falling.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—River falling; 12 inches in chute; 2 feet scant on Portland bar. Weather clear and cool; mercury 40 to 52. The Camelia laid up on account of low water.

EVANSVILLE, October 1.—Weather clear and pleasant; mercury 60 to 70. River declined 2 inches. Business good. Ella Hughes, Owensboro, 10 A. M.; John Lumsden, Cairo and return, 5 P. M.; Fayette, Henderson and return, 10 P. M.; Hunt, Grand View and return, 5.

VICKSBURG, October 1.—Down—Pargoud and Colossal, Natchez; Bismarck. Weather clear and cool. River falling.

MEMPHIS, October 1.—Weather clear and cool. River swelling. Arrived—Fort Gibson, Arkansas river. Departed—W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg; Carrie Kountz, Red river; Capital City, St. Joseph; St. Louis and City of Augusta, White river; Mohawk and barges, New Orleans.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—The Illinois Grand Lodge of Masons is in session in Chicago.

—The rinderpest has appeared in the country around Mono, Belgium.

—The Pope was reported to be indisposed on Monday, but not seriously.

—It is rumored that Gambetta will be a candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic.

—Horace Greeley left for Kurtztown, Pa., yesterday, to deliver an agricultural address at the fair there.

—William Prescott Smith, Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died at Baltimore last evening.

—A Paris dispatch says it is probable that the Germans will evacuate the occupied districts of France sooner than was expected.

—Mr. Northup, Connecticut's State Commissioner of Education, declined a similar position tendered him some time ago by Japan.

—Hon. Joel Jasper, Ex-Member of Congress from Missouri, died at his residence in Chillicothe, yesterday, of dropsey of the heart.

—Two of the four American men-of-war which have been lying in the harbor of Brest for several days sailed for Lisbon yesterday morning.

—A telegram from Ragusa reports that a fight occurred on Monday at Lepora, between Turks and Montenegrus. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

—The United States Marshal of Philadelphia has issued, against the McNeal Coal and Iron Company, a warrant in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are above one million dollars.

—The steamships City of Brooklyn, Franklin and Assyria have arrived at London; the Arragon, from New York, at Bristol, and the Manhattan, from Liverpool, at New York.

—It is announced that Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has commenced a suit for libel against the New York *Tribune* for an article published in its issue of September 27.

—The President yesterday made the following appointments: Albert A. Day, Receiver of Public Moneys at Augusta, Arkansas, vice Sigua, and Alonzo Shaw, Postmaster at Tipton, Iowa.

—The State Department at Washington has received information that ex-Consul General Butler, and Wadleigh and Stroughton, his assistants, are now in London, under arrest.

—The Corliss shop at Paterson, N. J., failed to agree as to the cause of the railway disaster on Sunday, but nearly all the jurors agreed in censuring the railway company for carelessness.

—The Pope has appointed Rev. Mr. Vaughan to be Bishop of Salford, England. Father Vaughan was recently connected with the mission for the spiritual instruction of colored people in the United States.

—In the case of Stephen McKenna against the Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company of Boston, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in $8,883. McKenna was injured by a car jumping the track and coming in contact with his wagon.

—The strike of journeyman tailors in Philadelphia continues. From appearances it will terminate in their favor. Aid to the extent of one thousand dollars weekly has been proffered by the Sawyers' Union. Assistance has also been promised from Chicago.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

WATERTOWN, October 1.—Beef cattle: receipts 1,429. Prices remain very much the same as last week. Sales of choice at $[illegible]@6,50; fair to good, $6@6,25; first quality $7@7; second $6@6,75; third $4,50@5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 8,286; demand somewhat improved and sales generally range from ¼ to ¾c per pound higher; sales of 6,000 at 6@6¾c; sheared $4@5,50. Veal calves sold at 8@16c.

CHICAGO, October 1.—Cattle: Receipts 3,303; the market remains excessively dull, with the pens overflowing with stock, mainly Texans; absolutely nothing doing; sales at $2,80@3,37. Hogs: Receipts 9,081; fairly active and firm; $4,60@5,10 for fair to extra. Sheep: receipts 1,129; dull and unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, October 1.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 17½c; net receipts 3,630; gross 4,239; sales 1,100; stock 292,39.

CHARLESTON, October 1.—Cotton firm; ordinary 16@16½c; good to ordinary 17c; low middlings 17¼c; middlings 18½c; net receipts 1,078; gross to coastwise 1,961; sales 500; stock 14,920.

MOBILE, October 1.—Cotton in light demand; [illegible]

tant General Hugh Y. Boyce, and a staff of twenty-five men mounted.

The division was headed by the Sharpsburg Tanners, 50 men, with red capes, caps and aprons.

These were followed with several carriages and wagons containing the elder members of the Etna delegation, while 54 men from Etna, on foot and 30 on horseback, in drab uniforms completed the turnout from that section.

The Third Ward Allegheny, came next; first were half a dozen wagons, in one of which was a banner with the motto, "Hartranft fought to defend the nation. Buckalew voted to destroy it."

Then followed half a dozen wagons with Ku-Kluxes and Dolly Vardens, who created considerable merriment by dancing and comicalities.

Following the wagons came the men marching, headed by the Reserve Cornet Band. There were four hundred men in line, in red uniforms. Their marching was excellent, and occasioned universal praise. They were followed by a club of Juniors.

The Third ward Banner Colored Club followed. This club carried the beautiful prize banner, which was presented to them by the ladies a few weeks ago. They were headed by the Union cornet band.

Then came the Seventh ward Allegheny Club; 120 men in drab uniforms.

The Millvale delegation turned out next, with men in wagons, who bore a banner bearing the inscription, "Moreland's Loafers from Millvale Iron Mills." There were in addition to the men in wagons 40 men on horseback, and 140 men on foot in red uniforms. They were headed by the St. Patrick's Brass Band. They bore on a second banner, an announcement that Millvale was good for one hundred majority.

Then came the Great Western Band, heading the Fourth Ward Minute Men. There were four hundred men in line, in red uniforms, and their display was fine.

They were succeeded by the Fourth Ward Bohemian Club, one hundred and twenty men in Red uniforms—the first appearance of this club in a public parade.

The ranks were closed by the Fourth Ward Central Club colored, which numbered fifty men and closed the procession.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The procession was one of the finest displays we have ever had in the county, and met the most sanguine expectations of those who saw it previously. A noticable feature was the fact that with but a few isolated exceptions all who appeared in line were uniformed. It was also observable that the careful drill to which many of the clubs had been subjected, was evidenced in the marching which generally, was exhibited. In the brilliancy of the display in the ranks and the harmony with which everything moved off after the procession had been started, we have never had anything to excel this demonstration. The column passed the North Park Fountain in one hour and a quarter.

THE DECORATIONS ALONG THE ROUTE.

The scene along the route of the procession indicated the deep interest that the people took in the demonstration. From the moment the line moved up Federal street until they disbanded at City Hall they were greeted with flags and banners, wreaths and lanterns in profusion. On nearly every street Chinese lanterns and flags were hung from the windows, while at one house on Lacock street, after the windows were as full as they would hold, the lanterns were hung in a tree in front of the house. Federal street, being wide and straight, made a decidedly fine display from one end to the other. Several buildings along the route were worthy of special mention. In front of the store of S. P. Miller & Bro., on North Diamond street was displayed a gas jet motto, "Grant and Wilson;" John Patton & Bro., on West Diamond street exhibited a large and beautiful gas jet star; and a dwelling house on Arch street just above Ohio, displayed the motto "Grant, Wilson and Hartranft." Several houses on Ridge avenue were very beautifully illuminated by red, white, and blue lights in the form of stars. There was also in the house of James Park, Jr., and that of Mrs. Shoyer, were noticeable as presenting a very handsome appearance.

Among the business houses the mammoth establishment of Mr. Wm. Semple made a grand appearance.

But perhaps the most beautiful sight that was witnessed along the whole route was at the large factory of Mr. Jacob Smith in the north park. The front of which had been turned on, and at the side of it colored fire was burned. The effect was beautiful and brilliant in the extreme, and all who witnessed it were enthusiastic in praise of the ingenuity of the idea, and of Mr Park who furnished the necessary amount of colored fire. In the colored light the fountain presented the appearance of throwing fire. It seemed to attract more attention than any other feature along the route, and was loudly cheered by the procession.

Among the decorations up town, Lacock and Main streets, Madison avenue and Ohio street, North avenue and Federal streets, were particularly fine. Many of the houses were hung in Chinese lanterns, and flags from the ground to the roof, while in some instances, windows were arranged in unique patterns, which added considerably to the attractiveness of the display. At one place on Main street, a string had been stretched across the street, and from the centre hung a white coated figure which was easily recognized as that of Chappagua's sage, and created great laughter.

CLOSING.

The clubs marched over the full route as published, although it was so exceed

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 50¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114½@114¾.

THE TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION last evening was a fine affair. The cool, clear evening afforded a fine opportunity for the display, and it was a pronounced success. Allegheny City will not fail to do thorough work, and her voice, on election day, will be one of certain victory.

THE REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT continues—being $10,327,343 for the month of September—the mere announcement of which fact speaks louder in favor of the re-election of President Grant than the fanfaronade of Greeley, Schurz, Trumbull and all the smaller fry of soreheads.

OUR BUSINESS men, who often forget special events, in making arrangements for business visits away, should remember that Tuesday next is an important day for them at home. We hope there will be foresight observed in making engagements, and thorough consistency manifested by voting for the full Republican ticket.

GEN. HARTRANFT was in active service in the field throughout the rebellion perilling his life in defence of his country; while Mr. Buckalew, during the rebellion, visited the Canada border and was in consultation with prominent rebels who had assembled there to devise the most effective means for destroying the lives and property of his fellow-citizens.

THE American people are notably generous, and fond of fair play. They are prone to protect a person wrongfully maligned and abused. We submit whether General Hartranft has not been the victim of more shameless abuse than often falls to the lot of public men. And every essential particular is declared to be false, by men a thousand times better than his accusers.

IN Georgia, the Liberals and Democrats clearly show their animus towards the poorer class, and especially the colored people. Every citizen before he can vote is compelled to pay a poll tax of *six dollars!* This will dispanchise thousands of industrious citizens whose daily toil is doing more to rehabilitate the State than all the work of all the politicians in Georgia.

THE New York *Tribune* of Monday prints the following paragraph retracting the charge made against Mr. Andrew G. Williams, a prominent Republican of Sharpsburg, in this county:

"Mr Andrew G. Williams writes us from Sharpsburg denouncing the letter to Mr. Greeley, offering to sell out the Sharpsburg Grant Club as a forgery. The letter bore every appearance of genuineness, in writing, postmark, etc., but the handwriting was different from that of the present letter bearing the same signature. We therefore give Mr. Williams the benefit of his denial."

THE Oregon Legislature on Saturday last elected Hon. John H. Mitchell to the United States Senate, to take the place of Senator Corbett, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Mitchell is a lawyer by profession, only thirty-six years of age, and one of the "old settlers" of the State. Politically he is an unflinching Republican, and an earnest supporter of Grant and Wilson. An attempt was made to defeat his election by a coalition with some dissatisfied Republican members of the Legislature, but the Greeleyites did not succeed in the disreputable game.

THE pardon of Yerkes turned out just as we stated at the outset—to have been the result of a petition addressed by the people of Philadelphia to the Governor. The unpolitical nature of the petition is illustrated by the fact that McClure, Irwin, and a host of Democrats are signers. The claim that his conviction was illegal was made by two of the judges at the time of his trial. Where is the need of criticising a transaction so proper in itself, when such men as Yerkes were allowed to roam about as defamers of General Hartranft. His evidence will stand good.

THE NEW LAW concerning stamps went into operation yesterday. No stamps will be hereafter required on any promissory notes, time drafts, bonds, certificates, contracts, Custom House papers, or any other instrument mentioned in schedule B of the old law, except "the stamps of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders." In reference to the latter exception the United States Internal Revenue Department has decided that a stamp is required on inland bills of exchange, if payable at sight or on demand, and also on all orders at sight on private individuals for any sum over ten dollars. This decision is, however, considered by high authority to be erroneous.

THE name of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley was connected with the Credit Mobilier sensation as one of the receivers of a bribe intended to influence his action as a member of Congress. Judge Kelley writes from Laramie, Wyoming Territory, making this emphatic statement:

"I have never owned a share of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, nor has any member of my family, either directly or by the intervention of a trustee or agent; nor do I nor have I ever owned a share of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, nor is there any held by anybody to my use or that of any member of my family, or of my heirs and assigns."

This declaration by Judge Kelley was altogether unnecessary. The slander has run its brief career, and only injured its inventors.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* is responsible for the idea that McClure and Buckalew have a plan to swap off, provided things can be nicely adjusted. Its theory is, that if the Liberals and Democrats hold the Legislature, McClure is to be elected Speaker of the Senate, after which Buckalew is to be elected United States Senator, and McClure, by virtue of his office, would thus become Governor. We cannot accept this as well grounded, unless the idea is to sell Wallace out. But Buckalew will not have a chance to reward his favorite in this way. Still, we warn our people to look after the Legislative candidates. Let us look to it, that McClure be not able to aspire to the Speakership of the Senate, because of the weakness of his party there.

TENNESSEE was the first State in the Union that the policy of coalition between sore-head Republicans and Democrats was adopted. The "conciliation and purification" rule has now been in force in that State for three years, and so dissatisfied are the "pilots" that they have divided among themselves, and are running opposing candidates for Governor, Congress, and almost every office to be filled this fall. The political fight is therefore a tri-angular one, and the Republicans expect to make great gains. The results that have followed the restoration of the old rebel element to power are set down in this concise and truthful way: All the principal offices in the State Government are held by men who served in the Confederate army; the State has been doubly gerrymandered to disfranchise Republicans, once in the legislative districts and once in the Congressional districts; the payment of the public debt—which had been lessened $4,350,000 in three years under Republican rule—has stopped; the schools are nearly all closed; the treasury is empty, with $700,000 State warrants out; the State credit has sunk, and over $2,000,000 is overdue from State tax-collectors. Tennessee is *not* run by carpet-baggers, but by the full-blooded native Democrats. Even Andy Johnson is in arms against rebel rule, and is about as bitter on them from the stump as he is on the Republicans.

WHO ARE the accusers of the Republican candidates? Paine, whom the Legislature punished for speculating in medical diplomas, by taking away the charter of his college. Forney, who admits that he and his business agent received $6,000 of the Evans steal, and which has not been returned to the State Treasury to this hour. And Paine accuses him of having received $50,000 in all. McClure, that pink of propriety, who has been in every corrupt scheme he could get access to for years. And those who vote for Buckalew, or refuse to vote for Hartranft, will be aiding these men in their nefarious schemes. We can imagine persons, morbidly conscientious, who can be frightened by harsh charges into doing precisely what bad men desire them to do. Paine, Forney, McClure and the Democratic party are stirring heaven and earth, to compel votes against Hartranft. We suggest that wisdom will induce every right thinking person to vote the ticket straight.

EVERY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for a county office in the State, should devote the brief time intervening between this and the election to see that the work of organization is perfected and arrangements made to get out the full vote in any of the country districts that have been neglected. The large towns, the cities, and the populous townships are abundantly able to care for themselves; but what is wanted is a few days energetic work where there are not many voters, but those we have are in some degree inaccessible to the ordinary influences of the campaign. This should especially be attended to in strong Democratic and Republican counties. In the close counties, self-interest will prompt the local candidates to activity and zeal. The point is to get out every Republican voter in the counties where large majorities either way induce a relaxation of effort. The county candidates may have a "sure thing" of either victory or defeat, but we want the votes to count on the State ticket.

THE New York *World*, in referring to the Schurz demonstration in this city, is pleased to say: "The glorious Liberal demonstration in Pittsburgh on Monday night completely eclipsed the sultan convention held in the same city in the interests of the administration last week. The significance of this decided overshadowing of the one demonstration by the other is, first, that Pittsburgh is the centre of a population heretofore intensely Radical. Allegheny county being always good for from five to eight thousand majority, and second, that while all the resources of the Administration were lavished on the sultan convention to make it a success, the reception of Senator Schurz was purely a popular, and, more, the most part a monster ovation. If in its banner counties Pennsylvania Grantism can do no better than in Allegheny the State is overwhelmingly sure for Buckalew." This is a sample of the average misrepresentations of the Democratic press. We suppose the Schurz demonstration really compared with that of the Soldiers' and Sailors' just as a regiment of bummers compares with a crack corps in an army.

WE URGE our friends to remember, that every day is now important, and should be used for doing work that ought not to be left a day undone. Are there persons absent from home, who ought to be home on election day? Find out, and invite them to be there in time to vote. Are there persons confused and uncertain of duty amid the terrible confusion of assertion which abounds. Gather up the evidence, make clear their minds, and inspire them to the willing performance of duty. Closely canvass wards and blocks, and ascertain the exact status of voters so far as this can be done. In a word, if you are inclined to work there will a way suggest itself. The Democracy never displayed more desperate energy than they are doing now. Even in the days of Wallace's coffee-pot naturalizations, there was not more anxiety to succeed than is now felt by them. Republicans of Allegheny! the enemy vaunts that he will batter down your strength in the coming election. Will you supinely rest, till the day of battle, and give him the chance to make good his prophecy. If not, to the work.

THERE is a danger of overlooking the claims of our home candidates, we sometimes think. It is true, this does not come of neglect, but of confidence that they can be easily carried. General Negley, let us say, not only stands better with the people to-day than ever before, but he has been doing a large amount of good service, on the stump, and in other ways. Of course, no one doubts that the General will be re-elected, but let it be by an unusually noble majority. Mr. McJunkin, whose Congressional district takes in a portion of Allegheny county, has no opposition. We particularly caution our friends not to be diverted from our Legislative ticket. It is an exceptionally good one. Mr. McCormick is a lawyer, a gentleman of more than average ability, and will make a creditable record. Mr. Wainwright is also an excellent candidate. Mr. Ramsey belongs to the press fraternity, has graduated as a lawyer, is a keen, bright, energetic fellow, sure of election. Messrs. Sample and Ballantine were members last year, and did capital service. Mr. Young has an agricultural store on Liberty street,—is a genial gentleman, and will make a good member. Mr. Newmeyer is a lawyer, energetic and capable. Of our county offices we will speak in detail hereafter. Suffice it now, that all are well known citizens, and their election not involved in doubt. Still, let it not be overlooked that their interests should be looked after. What the Democracy are particularly fighting for is the Legislature. We caution our people not to overlook this fact. Give your Legislative candidate the advantage of your active support, and all danger is gone.

SENATOR RUTAN'S DISTRICT.

We have only occasionally referred to the hard contest going forward in the contiguous Senatorial district, but it has several aspects that make it worthy of especial mention. From the outset a most determined assault was made on him by several influences, chiefly local. As the canvass has progressed, and the misrepresentations in which these local troubles originated were explained or refuted, difficulties gradually melted away, till now scarce a vestige remains. General Irwin, former State Treasurer, has made a bitter fight against the Senator, but it extends to all the State ticket. He is a "Liberal" of the Moorhead type—full of virulence, uncharitableness, abuse and slang. His influence has melted away till little is left of it. In Beaver county, hopes of gains are very confidently entertained. The same is true of Butler. We have not heard recently enough from Washington to know the situation in that county.

Senator Rutan has not been battling for himself alone, but for the entire ticket. The gallant canvass he has made has greatly aided the prospects of the cause generally throughout his district. He has worked personally, too, with an energy far beyond his strength. When last heard from, he had only such means as were locally provided by himself and friends. The severest economy has been practiced, and we venture that no Senatorial district in the State will have had less money expended upon it. The Senator deserves the re-election he is sure to gain. He has been laborious, honest, faithful, and thoroughly intelligent and alive in the performance of his Senatorial duties. Republicans of Beaver District, give Senator Rutan the handsomest majority you ever gave. He deserves it.

AN IMPUDENT FRAUD EXPOSED.

Senator Trumbull, in his speeches, has constantly reiterated the statement that twenty-five per cent., or, as he puts it, $95,830,980.22 is lost to the Government annually in the collection of the national revenues. This statement he attempts to sustain by reference to the reports of the Civil Service Commission, of which George William Curtis, of New York, is chairman. The Senator endeavors to make it appear that this loss occurs under the administration of General Grant, and he puts it forth as the strong point of his campaign oratory.

The attention of the Civil Service Commission having been called to Trumbull's extraordinary assertions, the gentlemen composing it have published a statement over their own signatures which certainly places Trumbull in an awkward, if not disgraceful predicament. Among the signers of this statement is Hon. Joseph Medill, a Liberal, and one of the proprietors of the Chicago *Tribune*.

The Commission in their statement quote from a report made by them in 1871, in which it was stated that "It is calculated by those who have made a careful study of all the facts that one-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection, and for a large part of that loss a system of the service which is fatally unsound may reasonably be held responsible."

It was on this that Trumbull based his minute statement that in the collection of the revenue under the Grant administration, the annual loss to the Government amounted to $95,830,980 22! But mark how plain a story puts the slanderer down. The Civil Service Commission declare:

"The calculations to which we allude (and which Trumbull quoted as authority), were made under the administration of Andrew Johnson, when the evils of the "spoils" system culminated, and we selected the facts of its worst condition as the most forcible illustration of the mischiefs of the system. The calculations are found in the report of the Commission for the Revision of the Revenue Laws in January, 1866, and in the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue for the year 1868."

What a precious plight this puts the Reformer in! He peddles about the country the corruptions of Johnson's administration as part of the history of Grant's, and Johnson is the very man he saved from removal from office by his (Trumbull's) vote on the impeachment trial. The Commission is amply justified in expressing its surprise and indignation, "that for the merest partisan purpose a Senator of the United States would pervert to the injury of this administration a statement which was peculiarly inapplicable to it."

Nor do the Commissioners in their statement confine themselves to the mere vindication of the administration from Trumbull's charges. They go farther and show the efforts made by General Grant for the overthrow of the loose and dishonest system that came in with Andrew Johnson, and which Trumbull is telling the people is the peculiar characteristic of Grant's financial policy. We believe Carl Schurz, in his Allegheny speech, argued and gave fabricated figures to demonstrate the same thing. Read and ponder on what follows, being the conclusion of the statement made public by the Civil Service Commission:

"How great the practical reform in the honesty and economy of administration has been during the term of General Grant a few facts show. Official figures of the Treasury Department relative to the actual total of defalcations and deficiencies under the internal revenue law since it went into operation indicate that they have amounted to $8,200,000, instead of $200,000,000, as is often stated, and that of this amount $800,000 was under Lincoln's administration, $5,100,000 under Johnson's, and the remainder, about $300,000 under Grant's. An exhaustive statement of the losses of the Government from defalcations in the Internal Revenue Bureau is in preparation. Meanwhile Acting Secretary Richardson states, in a letter dated June 22, 1872, that the estimated ultimate loss to the Government upon the receipts of the Internal Revenue from March 2, 1869, to March 3, 1872, is less than one-fiftieth part of one per cent. or less than two thousand dollars in ten thousand dollars. In like customs the estimated ultimate loss from the 1st of April, 1869, to the 31st of December, 1871, is one two-hundredth part of one per cent. or somewhat less than five dollars in one hundred thousand dollars. On the basis of a constant average amount of deposits the ratio of estimated annual loss to the creditors from the insolvency of the national BANKS from June 1, 1869, to June 1, 1872, has been 1-188 part of one per cent. of the deposits, or five dollars and three eighths of a dollar in one hundred thousand dollars.

It is in view of such facts that Senator Trumbull publicly states that General Grant's friends confess that a quarter of the revenue is stolen every year in consequence of the corruption of the administration. We repeat that we do not learn that he professes to believe what he tries to persuade his hearers to believe; and we regret that, in our desire to divest our report of any partisan character whatever, and to make it as concise as possible, we failed to explain this statement more in detail, and to show how vigorous and successful were the efforts of the administration to prevent the loss to which we alluded.

Respectfully,
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
JOSEPH MEDILL,
DAWSON A. WALKER,
E. B. ELLIOTT,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
DAVID C. COX.

CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The "Queen City" at a Stand Still Owing to High Taxes—The Industrial Exposition a Great Attraction—The Completeness of the Arrangements—The Art Hall and its Rare and Costly Articles—The Power Hall and Machinery Exhibited.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, September 25, 1872.

Some prominent business men, appreciating the necessity of doing something for this city, which while bringing her notoriety, should also gain favorable consideration from those rural merchants who would otherwise dispense their trade to her more enterprising sister cities, in 1869, instituted an Industrial Exposition, which has since grown in popularity and magnificence, until now, in its third year, it surpasses any similar exhibition in the country. It is a noticeable fact worthy of attention, that in consequence of the enormous local taxation, the manufacturing interests are gradually departing from this city. I do not make this statement hastily: it is the result of an impartial observation, and conversation with those interested. The taxation is such as to force the departure of many of its largest manufactories. The Niles Tool Works removed to Hamilton; Hall's Safe and Lock Company, established houses in Louisville, and elsewhere, and many similar cases could be cited, and still the city officials are constantly endeavoring to pass bills for beautifying the city by parks, &c., making its business interests a merely secondary consideration. We hear much about Cincinnati standing still. The fundamental principle of this seeming inactivity is the burden of taxation, and until it is removed, the "Queen City" will remain motionless.

This year the INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION far surpasses any previous exhibition and its managers deserve credit for their untiring zeal and energy. In the enormous building which covers over eight acres of ground, almost every product of nature and art are represented. There is such harmonious arrangement, that by a small stretch of imagination, we could think that all was conjured up by magic. In the main hall where the miscellaneous articles are exhibited there is such a constant throng of visitors that it seems almost impossible to see anything. Everywhere taste and neatness is displayed. A commendable feature in the management is the suppression of all advertising dodges. Upon entering the building you are immediately struck with the stupendous magnitude of the affair, and to the magnificent it will attribute my inability to do justice in this letter to the Exposition. Each department would require a separate description, and as such would be superfluous, and entirely out of place, it is unnecessary to enter into a detailed and voluminous, correspondence concerning them. An especial feature of the exhibition is the Art hall—which is isolated from the main building for safety, many of the exhibitors refusing to enter their pictures unless some such arrangement could be entered into. Many of the paintings, sculptures and engravings are very rare and costly, and one is well repaid by giving an entire visit exclusively to these subjects. Power Hall contains the machinery, in motion, presents a kaliedoscopic picture, which is very enjoyable. Floral Hall contains representatives of this branch in all its numerous tropical plants, flowers, &c. Aquarium. A part is devoted to dry goods, where some very costly laces attract much attention.

The Natural History and Geological department is to me the most interesting. Many fossils, in number to constitute a show in themselves, are here, most of which are the property of the Society of Natural History. The Darwinian theory is presented forcibly by the skeletons of a man and gorilla in juxtaposition—which affords no little amusement. Textile fabrics from both southern and eastern mills, are exhibited and reflect much credit on the manufacturers. Carriages, hearses, stoves and agricultural implements, all have separate departments, and are each, in their respective places, very pretty and useful. I desire to express a sense of personal indebtedness to president A. T. Goshorn. ANDERSON.

THE estimated consumption of coffee in the United States for the year 1872 is 130,000 tons; the actual consumption in 1871, 141,000 tons; in 1870, 125,000 tons. The actual consumption of the world is estimated at 450,000 tons, and the product 405,000, the deficit being made up of chickory, pea nuts and other cheap products.

PERSONAL.

ROSA BONHEUR'S last painting, a tiger fighting a hyena, is said to be her masterpiece.

REPRESENTATIVE COBB, of North Carolina, was married, on Wednesday last, to Miss Pattie Pool, niece of United States Senator Pool.

MISS JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD is said to be having a neat and appropriate costume of scarlet velvet made for her first appearance as a lecturer.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY, the successor to the late Archbishop McCloskey, will be installed and receive the pallium in the Cathedral at Baltimore on October 13.

LOWELL, the poet, will remain abroad two years. His home at Cambridge, Massachusetts, styled "Elmwood," will be occupied during that time by T. B. Aldrich and family.

MRS. ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON has entered the lecture field. Her subject is Sir Walter Raleigh and his American Voyages. The Chicago papers speak of it in terms of warm praise.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD'S book is ready for press. It is dedicated to Miss Olive Risley, Mr. Seward's adopted daughter. The ex-Secretary is said to be quite feeble, and has to be carried about.

AT a reunion of the family of J. A. G. Lee, of Owingsville, Kentucky, $6,000 were placed under the plate of each of his children present. A correspondent says: "As Mrs. Nesbitt gazed with grateful bewilderment upon her thousands, she observed: If it is more blessed to give than receive, pa, how do you feel?"

A CABLE telegram from London states that Lord Hatherly, Lord Chancellor of England, has resigned his office, and that Her Majesty Queen Victoria has elevated Sir Roundell Palmer, who has had conduct of the Crown case in the Alabama claims arbitration at Geneva, to the woolsack, and the highest judicial office in the realm.

THE Rev. Dr. Cuyler, who called lately on Carlyle, writes that the philosopher is very unhappy over the decay of England—a country which, he says, "has gone down into an abominable cesspool of lies and shoddies and shams." Carlyle also declares that "Parliamentary eloquence is only a detestable and damnable babblement of imposture and lies.

THE Paris *Figaro* says that Madame Adelina Patti is worth 1,000,000 francs, and that Christine Nilsson is still richer, while Pauline Lucca has lost her whole fortune in consequence of the extravagance of her husband, Baron von Rhaden, who is an officer in one of the regiments of the Prussian Life Guards, but who did not lose his life during the late war, as was stated by a contemporary.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE refuses positively to read in halls capable of holding more than three or four hundred people, and, on no consideration will read outside of New England. She will not take the trouble to travel, and will not risk the strain of her lungs. In fact, the old lady is "set" in her ways, and has become luxuriously fat. Her publishers only get her copy by sending a man to sit down at her desk until she completes it.

PAULINE LUCCA went to a milinery opening in New York last week. She wore a brown silk skirt, a pongee overdress, and sack elaborately trimmed with lace and inserting of yellow guipure, and a brown hat decorated with brown rooster feathers. Her toilet was very becoming, though she wore no pannier, her drapery falling in a direct line from her shoulders. When shown the Lucca train she laughed like a child, and said: "Lets it for me you name it? Thanks, I am much proud, it is vary pretty."

THE other day, the busy Liberal candidate for Gubernatorial honors in Indiana, found it necessary, in his canvass, to ask, by telegraph to a head railroad official, that a train might take him up at a small station. The answer promptly came back, "*No one will stop for you.*" Hendricks and his friends waxed exceeding wroth, as at a decided snub, and made a change in their railroad programme. But the courteous official had really done all in his power by promising that train number one would meet the regular train, and Hendricks the next time knew how to "look out for number one,"—rarely a lack in a politician.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, assistant rector of Trinity Church, New York, died on Sunday last, aged 63. In 1826 he was appointed a cadet at West Point, from whence he graduated with high honor in 1830. He in 1839 resigned his commission and studied for the ministry, being ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in that year. In 1849 he was ordained priest, and after holding several rectorships was, in 1847, elected Bishop of Indiana. He declined the proposed honor, and in the same year accepted a call to Grace Church, Brooklyn, where he remained until 1855, when he became assistant rector of Trinity Church, New York, a charge that he held until his death.

WHEN summering at the Twin-Mountain House, this season, Henry Ward Beecher made a demy of fun. One day, as he was standing in front of the hotel dressed in anything but ministerial style, a dandy-like gentleman drove up and asked him in a pompous tone if he would take his horse into the stable. Beecher replied that he would, and politely helped the ladies from the carriage, took the proffered twenty-five cents and drove to the stable. The story was soon in everybody's mouth, and it is not necessary to say that the gentleman left that night. Another device for entertainment was a mock court, over which Judge Foster, of Boston, presided. The case was a breach of promise suit, and Beecher was the counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. George Tyler, of New York, for defendant. The case was very interesting, and many parts quite amusing, especially the answers on the cross-examination of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the defendant's mother. Mr. Beecher conducted his plea in the style of a Western pettifogger, and was much applauded.

GENERAL NOTES

THE Cincinnati Exposition closes this week. It has been visited by half a million of people since its opening.

IN East Boston, Mass., there are streets bearing the names of Homer, Milton, Wordsworth, Byron, Pope, Moore, Coleridge, Cowper, Addison, Chaucer, Reynolds, Kneller, Hogarth, Vandyke, Prescott, Webster, Everett, and Sumner.

ONE VARGES, a Catholic priest at Panama, was recently shot dead by Senor Jimeno for seducing the latter's wife and cousin. The Catholic bishop has publicly excommunicated Jimeno, who gave himself up to the authorities. Public sympathy is with Jimeno.

IT is estimated that by the anniversary day of the great fire October 8 at least one-third of the burnt district of the south side of Chicago will have been covered with new business structures; and the character of these new buildings far exceeds that of those destroyed, as regards both their solidity and their general appearance.

THE Governments of Belgium and Germany have, in consequence of the increased price of provisions—which is fully felt upon the Continent—increased the salaries and their employes. Salaries of less than $1,500 a year have had fifteen per cent. added to them, while incomes of above that amount have been increased by ten per cent.

PRINCE BISMARCK has replied in a serious letter to the recent address of the English Protestants in relation to his treatment of the Jesuits. He believes the Jesuits to be enemies of the common peace, and speaks of England as "a country which Europe had learned to esteem during the last two centuries as the bulwark of political and and religious freedom."

A BERLIN dispatch says that the Prussian government has issued a second circular in still more threatening terms than the original one, against emigrants, who will be treated as outlaws, over whom a special surveillance and supervision has been instituted. As the first circular, which was to much the same effect, was heeded very little, if at all, by emigrants, it is possible that the second may be regarded in much the same way.

THE tobacco crop of Virginia, it is stated, will not turn out well. At one time it promised finely, but at present the plants are not ripening uniformly, some of the leaves being entirely ripe and yellow, while others, particularly those at the top, are still green. The fields are also faring badly, and the ground leaves in many places are entirely destroyed, much of them being mere trash. The received opinion is that the crop will be light and chaffy, and there will not be a heavy yield.

THE cable connecting Australia with England and America gave brief congratulatory messages and went into a trance. That is the way with cables. It will be remembered that the Atlantic cable behaved in the same manner, and incredulous people by thousands believed there never had been communication between the two nations through its agency. The Australian cable broke, and the task of its recovery from a bottom of coral reefs and other submarine obstacles is one of much greater magnitude than the recovery of the lost cable in the Atlantic.

IN A late number of the *Contemporary Review*, Herbert Spencer combats the idea that inebriety is on the increase. He describes the time when men took two drugs to increase their desire for wine; when glasses were so shaped that they had to be held until emptied; when a man was reckoned as a "two-bottle man," a "three-bottle man," &c.; and when (Mr. Spencer might have added) one of the first of Scottish noblemen employed a domestic whose sole duty it was to sit under the table and loosen the neckcloths of the guests as they fell from their chairs, in order that they might not suffocate in their drunken sleep. Intoxication used to be a mark of honor. It is now a disgrace. Education has driven the evil from one class after another. It is now almost exclusively confined to the lowest. As Mr. Spencer says, the remedy for it in England is not a "Maine law," but the introduction of the education that has banned it elsewhere.

"I GO FOR GRANT."

THE VETERAN VOLUNTEER TO HIS COMRADE.

It seems to me, Jim, very strange,
The turn some things are taking;
It may be right, this cry for "change,"
That folks just now are making.
"Change," for the *better*, here below
Is what we always want,
But till I know it *will be so*,
For one, I go for GRANT!

If "Change" will throw our Government
Again in doubtful hands,
Whose vacillating, weak intent
Was scorn of all the lands—
If "change" would bring those traitors back
Who ruled twelve years ago,
Whose crime and madness, in their track
Brought war, with all its woe—

If "Change" must mean that we give up
The fruits of victory,
And having drained the bitter cup
Of bloody war, that we
Go back to "DEMOCRATIC RULE,"
And let rebellion flaunt
Again her flag:—I'm not a fool:
No, Sir!—*I go for* GRANT!"

Then, as for Greeley. Well! you see,
I am not one of those
Who think old friends can't disagree
But they at once are foes;
As "Farmer" and "Philosopher,"
His merits are allowed:
As "President?" Excuse me, Sir,
I can't "run with that crowd"

These fifteen years Republican
I've been straight-out and strong,
And don't choose now to join the clan
I've fought against so long:
These Rebel "Democrats" (apart
From all their specious cant)
Still hate our principles at heart:
We'd better go for GRANT!

I don't say GRANT is perfect quite—
To be told I had *no* faults,
If I were he, would sicken me
Like ipecac or salts;
But if—still honestly to try
To do the best he can
To carry out the nation's will,
The equal rights of man—

Enforce the laws he does not make:
Suppose the infernal crew
Whose midnight murders prove the fiends
Fitly the hangman's due—
Still to reduce the public debt,
And our just credit vaunt—
If these be *merits*, don't forget
They're *his*. I go for Grant!

When Harry Clay was candidate
For Congress, in Kentucky,
A life long friend, in sharp debate,
Assailed *one vote*, unlucky;
Quoth Clay, "If your old rifle true
For once you'd snapped in vain,
Woul'st break the stock, or—pick the flint,
And try her once again?"

The few mistakes that Grant has made
Are but of small account;
While on the *credit side* arrayed
We find a large amount:
Plenty at home, and peace abroad,
Prosperity not scant—
A steady lightening of the load:
And so, I go for Grant!

I cannot yet his deeds forget
Who brought us safely through
Our civil war, the saddest far
The country ever knew;
When Vicksburg fell, and Donelson,
How loudly rang his name,
Till he, at Appomattox won!
With justice his Brownlow fame!

My grandsire oft has told his son—
It was his proudest boast—
He'd voted *twice* for WASHINGTON;
And 'was his favorite toast—
"He who in *war* his country serves,
And saves it from the foe,
In peace all honor well deserves
His country can bestow."

And so, while Principle and Pride,
Justice and Gratitude,
All on his side stand thus allied,
To keep me *where I stood*
With GREELEY, TRUMBULL, and the rest,
I cry them now—"Avaunt!"
Take you what road you like the best,
For me—I GO WITH GRANT!"

O. V. VET.

N. Y. Evening Post.

A MAN HUNT.

The Devotion of a Wife for an Unfortunate Husband.

[From the New York Times.]

The Governor of Missouri has recently pardoned an inmate of the Penitentiary, under circumstances which furnish a remarkable and touching instance of what a devoted, trusting, and energetic wife can do for an unfortunate husband. The latter used to live in Toledo, Ohio, and the facts of his case are vouched for by respectable journals of that place. Some time ago he removed to Missouri with his wife, and early the events fell out that proved so disastrous to him. It appears that he was not very prosperous, and had occasion to sell one, nearly the last of his possessions—a pair of iron horses. For these he received $500 in clean, new national currency. The stock-dealer who bought the horses afterward disappeared. On the next day after the sale the vender paid out two bills of $100 each. It was discovered that they were counterfeit, and the utterer was promptly arrested and lodged in prison. He, of course, directly protested his innocence, and told how he got the money; and the remaining $400 was found on his person. The horse-dealer was traced and brought forward, when, to the horror and amazement of the accused man, he stoutly denied all knowledge of the bad bills, and swore the money he had paid for the horses was in bills on an Illinois bank. No confirmatory evidence of the prisoner's tale could be got, and, as much counterfeit money had lately been circulated in that region, public feeling ran strongly against him. He was tried, and, despite his earnest protestations, and his wife's determined struggles in his behalf, he was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

But the wife never for a moment believed him guilty; and, with astonishing resolution and pernacity she now bent herself to the task of proving his innocence and effecting his release. To the latter end she first sought and obtained interviews with the Governor of Missouri. To him she stated her case as she saw and believed it. But the Governor, although kind, was firm. The prisoner had been shown to be guilty. Counterfeiting was greatly on the increase. It was necessary to make examples, and there was every just reason why her husband should be one of them. He could hold out no hope, save in the condemned's restoration to his family after five years. The wife went home, converted all she had into cash, and thenceforward devoted her time and brain to following the horse-dealer who had given her husband the spurious notes, with the hope of convicting the really guilty person of that offense. Pursuing him like a shadow, but keeping out of his sight, she soon found that when he went to a place counterfeit money was said to be in circulation there soon after. This happened at Freeport, Illinois, and afterwards at Fort Wayne, Indiana. At the latter place she caused his arrest. But nothing could be proved against him and he was set free. She then dogged him to Canton, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Altoona, Lancaster, Chambersburg, Philadelphia, Goshen, Binghampton, Oswego, Elmira and other towns in New York, sometimes staying two or three months in each place. The man was, however, so guarded and ingenious as always to manage to cover his tracks—in fact he never passed false "paper" himself at all—and his implacable pursuer was unable to bring him to account. At last, however, he fell ill, at Newton, Sussex county, N. J., and she believed and proved that her golden opportunity was at last at hand.

When the horse-dealer fell ill, the wife of his victim was at the same hotel. She found out the physican attending him and frankly told her whole story. She described how she had tracked the cause of her husband's misfortunes, and begged the doctor for the sake of right and justice to help her. The physician was moved by her tale, and agreed to do what she asked, which was to give his patient some depressing, but safe medicine, and adroitly to lead him to think that he was in a very critical condition. This was accordingly done, and worked to a charm. The patient begged at once for a clergyman, who, arriving, pointed out the necessity of full repentence, and at this junction the wife entered the room, and implored the supposed dying man to repair the great wrong he had done her husband. The result was that the sufferer made a deposition before a magistrate, confessing that he had passed the five hundred dollars, as described, and furthermore that he was a member of an extensive gang of counterfeiters, his special business being, not to utter bad money, but to spread it among confederates in different parts of the country. He also said that on the occasion of making the trade in question, he happened to have no other money, and greatly wanted the horses. Armed with this document, the now happy woman hastened back to Missouri, laid her evidence before the Governor, and had the satisfaction of carrying a full pardon to her husband almost immediately after. The two are now living joyfully together on a farm in Southern Illinois, and their case is naturally attracting abundant comment and congratulations.

IT is now stated that the loss by the New York Sub-Treasury defalcation will amount to but $10,000. The opinion is also expressed in legal circles that the Sub-Treasurer can not be held responsible for the loss, as the law under which he was appointed did not require him to sell stamps, that duty being imposed upon him by the Treasury Department. After the first of October it is proposed to relieve the Sub-Treasury and all designated depositories from the sale of stamps.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1868.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 4 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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A. Bradley, J. de Granaan, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Rott. C. Schmerts, Christopher Zug.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENN W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LEVI HARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
HUGH MCALISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Mercer.
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JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
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Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy29-v1f

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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Pierre Keil.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEVENSON, Cashier.

jy17-v1f

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

jy23

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 1, 1872.

There were no new developments in the local money market to-day, although the closeness is already noticed continues. Appearances indicate that a let-up is among the things to be expected before the second month of autumn reaches its teens. The advance in gold, which to-day touched 114¼, is altogether favorable to an easy money market, taking the past as a mask to judge by. Hereinafter, as gold grew scarce, the circulating medium has always been more plenty, and as history repeats itself, the same result may be still looked for. With no interference from or by the Government with the gold premium, the price would be much higher than it now is, money more plentiful, and the peri-odical panics which the calling for bank statements causes would to a great extent become less trouble-some. If gold is a commodity, and as such it is now generally regarded, why would it not be equally as fair to control iron, steel, nails, copper, glass, coal and such other articles as are consumed in the exchanges of all commodities, as the price of gold? Go ask the manufacturer of copper, steel, iron, or most anything else in the list, what effect the advance in the premium of gold to 20 or 30 per cent. would have upon his business, and he will tell you, as he has already told others, a most beneficial effect, more so than any thing else that can be thought of. It would give a protection to the industrial interests of the country such as can be secured in no other way. This praiseworthy course of the Government in bringing down the rate of interest is commendable, but would not be non interference with the premium in gold do more to aid in this matter than any move that has yet been made in this direction? The general opinion, at least so far as an expression has been given, is that the premium on precious metals for the permanent good of the country declined too fast, and that all that preserved the trade thereof was the great elasticity it possessed.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 30th says: "The last two days of the week have witnessed a decided change for the better in the condition of local finances. For some reason the pressure for bank accommodation on the part of the mercantile community has ceased, and although money is tight, yet nobody seems to be in distress." The flow of currency toward the country seems to have about ceased, and in its place the banks are receiving remittances of New York exchange. Everything thus indicates that the movement of currency from the cities toward the country has been reversed, and that the produce that will now come forward will make a balance in favor of the country against the cities."

The following stock were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Room, 104 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	72.60
Duquesne Savings Bank	53.50
Artisan's Deposit Bank	26.75
Homestead Bank	36.50

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 68 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Gold	114¼
Bonds—1881	114½
" (coupons)	115¾
5-20—1862	114⅝
" 1864	114⅝
" 1865	114⅞
" 1865 new	113¾
" 1867	113¾
" 1868	113¾
10-40s	107⅝
" (coupons)	107⅝
Currency 6's	112¼
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	92¾
Erie	47¼
Harlem	111¼
Michigan Southern	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½
Rock Island	110¾
North Western, common	71¾
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Union Pacific	38¾
Western Union Telegraph	79¾
Adams Express	93
American Express	67
Pacific Mail	76¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia stock exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	87⅝
Reading R. R	86¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	123
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	45
Lehigh Valley R. R.	88¼
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	78
Pittsburgh City 5's	94½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
Central Transportation	47½

NEW YORK, October 1, 1872.

Money active and stringent all day at 1-32 per cent. and interest to ½ per cent. per day, with

cent. for use. Sterling weak and nominal; 107¼@107⅝ for long and 108¼@108⅝ for short sight. Gold strong throughout the day; opened at 114, held up to 114⅝, and closed at 114⅛@114¼. Cash gold brought 1 16 to 1 per cent for use. The Smith party, who recently squeezed the gold market, are said to be short now, and Mr. Drew, through the German houses, is squeezing them. Clearings $86,000,000. Treasury disbursements $28,000. Custom receipts $850,000. Governments firm at ¼@⅜ per cent. advance. State bonds steady. Stocks, in view of the stringency of money, have been firm all day, though the market was dull, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Western Union. In the former a bull movement carried the price from 73¾ to 78, from which point it reacted with large sales of long stock, to 76½. The sales of the day reached 140,000 shares. Western Union rose to 79¾, which is attributed to the old party, who carried it to 78, the transactions amounting to 40,000 shares. A movement is said to be in preparation to advance Erie, the leading part to be played this time in London.

GOVERNMENTS.—United States 6s of '81 coupons 113⅝; 5-20s 1862 114⅝; do '63 114⅝; do '65 new 113⅝; do '67 113⅝; do '68 coupons 113⅝; 10-40s 107⅝; do coupons 117⅜; currency 6s 112@112¼; new five per cents. 110½.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee 72¾; do new 72¾; South Carolina July 24; Missouri 6s 92; Union Pacific Land Grants ¼ Ex Interest; Union Pacific Income Bonds 78½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 79¾; Adams Express, 92; Fargo Express, 85; American Merchants Express, 67; United States Express, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 76¾; New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 47¾; Harlem, 111¼; Michigan Central, 115, sales; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Northern Pacific, 38½; Illinois Central, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93½; Chicago and Northwestern, 71¾; do preferred, 86¼; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 84¾; do preferred, 74¾; Toledo and Wabash, 69¾; Ft. Wayne, 92¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 116; Ohio and Mississippi, 42¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 1, 1872.

BAGGING—Peun mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53. Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS—Small sales at $2,50@3.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged; sales of prime to choice roll at 25 to 27; and medium to good at 20 to 23. Low grade butter continues dull, with a good supply.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, mostly, however, for small lots while prices are unchanged; we can report sales of some 60 bales at 5 to 7 cents according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 20¼@21 cents by the car load, and 1@2 cents additional for smaller lots.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 18; Star, 20.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2,50@2,75; Rosendale, $4 to $4,25; Calcined Plaster, $4,25@4,50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@2,00.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 per case.

CHEESE—Is quoted steady with a good jobbing trade and continued light receipts; we continue former prices: Factory, 13¼@14; Factory, 12@13½; Goshen, 16@16½.

CIDER—The receipts as yet have been very meagre, but in consequence of the almost unprecedented crop of apples it is expected that it will soon be in abundant and that prices, in consequence, will rule lower than for several years past. We hear of 1,000 barrels having been contracted for at 6½c per gallon, packages included.

EGGS—Prices are very irregular, sales reported all way from 20 to 23. The receipts continue small and the supply although equal to the demand, is not large.

FRUITS—Apples in good supply and dull; prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from $1 @1,50 per bbl. Peaches continue to come in pretty freely but the season is almost over; sales at $1,25@1,75 per box. Plums very few arriving—market almost bare. Grapes 3 to 5 cents per lb. as to quality.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—Is firm with a good jobbing trade but there is no change whatever in prices. We continue former quotations: Spring wheat, 7,75@ for Wisconsins; $8,25@8,50 for Minnesotas and $8,25@8,50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5,00 and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat continues dull, but their is no change to note in prices; $1,60@1,65 for red; $1,70 for amber, and $1,75 for white. There is some inquiry for white wheat, and little or none offering. Oats in better supply, the arrivals during the past few days having been larger than usual, and while the market is easier, in consequence, prices are without quotable change, 41 to 45 cts, as to quality. There is some inquiry for shelled Corn, and as the receipts for some time past have been comparatively light, prices are firmer, 57@58 for mixed, and 60 for prime yellow; sales of 5 cars mixed on private terms, and 2 cars at 58. Rye is quiet and the demand for the means of sales may be quoted at 80@85. Barley, 45@90 for fair to prime spring, and 90@95 for choice.

GROCERIES—There is a continued demand for sugars and the market is firm and prices are well sustained; it is probable, however, that the rush will soon subside, as the fruit season is almost over. Coffee is quiet and unchanged. Pure Syrups firm; low grades dull.

SUGARS—Granulated, 8¾; Crushed, 13¼@; Powdered, 13¼; A Coffee, 12⅝; B, 12¼; Ex. C 12¼, C, 12; Chesapeake Ex. C., 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 29 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in 10 packages 1; loose 24¾.

SUGAR—Cardina 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 40; Cloves, 50; Nutmegs, 1,25.

HAY—In wagons is coming in more freely and the market is easier, in consequence, and we reduce our quotations on baled to $27@32, as to quality.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Sales of Irish at 70@80 cts per bushel. Sweets in good supply and lower; we now quote at $4,00@4,50 per bbl.

ONIONS—$3,00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens at 60@75 cents per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 9; Sugar; cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib sides, 12; Shortrib sides, 12½; Clear Sides, 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 20c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10¾c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

SEEDS—Sales at 3 3/4@4 cents.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed $3,75@4 per bushel. Flax Seed $1,80. No price for Clover and no demand for it.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 93@94cts, in a jobbing way.

WOOL—The market remains unchanged since our last. Dealers unwilling to pay over 50 cts for the best clips, whilst growers are generally holding for 55 cts. We do not expect to see any improvement in the market until after elections are over, and many predict that Wools will probably go down before they advance. The stringency in the money market both east and west has considerable effect in keeping down prices, as neither dealers and manufacturers can afford to buy or hold large stocks of Wool with a decline staring them in the face. We quote prices nominally at 50 to 55 for various grades of clean washed Wool.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 1, 1872.

The Crude market continues firm and considerably excited, and as compared with yesterday there has been a still further advance; quoted to-day at $3,80 bid and $4 asked equal to 97⅛@ 10¼ cents per gallon here. It was reported that some purchases had been made at $3.80 per bbl. at Parker, but the market is badly so demoralized in consequence of the excitement produced in the oil regions by the shutting down movement that it is difficult to give quotations. Refined is firmer and higher but quiet; we now quote at 24¼ 1st. half October and 25, last half.

Oil Barrels also firm and higher, and the stock is said to be very much reduced; city barrels quoted to-day at $1,95 bid and $2 asked. There were sales of several thousand, on Monday, at $1,95. Country barrels, $1,90@1,95.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sterling O W, acct. Stevenson	992
Citizen's O W, acct. Hutchinson	444
Total	1436

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co. 731 bbls to Logan B. & Co., Philadelphia.	
Wormser, Myers & Co. 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.	
Citizens' Oil Co., 264 bbls to Tack Bros. Philadelphia.	
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.	
Standard Oil Co. 309 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.	
L. Irwin & Co., 260 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.	
Vesta Oil Works 450 bbls to Waring King & Co. Philadelphia.	
Braun & W 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.	
J. Spear & Co 50 bbls benzine to J. R. McKee, New York.	
Central Ref Co. 53 bbls benzine to J. R. McKee, New York.	
J. Spear & Co. 50 bbls to G. W. White, Harrisburgh.	2621
Total	

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Caughey & H.	2	Nimick & Co. 4
Byers, McC. Co.	1	Paul Jones & Co. 1
J. Reamer	2	Hussey W & Co. 1
Total	13	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	33	Shoenberger B & Co. 4
Pgh. Bolt Co.	2	J. Moorhead
Brown & Co.	5	Nimick & Co. 4
Total		43

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Nimick & Co.	4	J Reamer 11
Malin & B.	1	Caughey & H. 13
J W Porter	2	J. Moorhead 2
Total		33

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith	1	McKnight, P. & Co. 1
Lewis O & P.	2	McKnight P & Co. 2
Total		6

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co.	1

Philadelphia Iron Market.

In Pig Iron the market is without change, excepting in Scotch, which is held at considerably higher figures. Manufactured Iron is without change, although the English market is more unsettled. Old Rails are dull. Scrap is in fair demand.

The following are the closing prices for the week:

A Can No. 1, Foundry Pig, at furnace, $35@35
" " No. 2, " " 30@32
" " No. 3, Forge Pig " 26@28

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 1.—5-20s of '62 coupons 93¾@93⅝; 5-20s '65 93¼; 5-20s '67 92⅝; 10-40s 88½; new fives 89¾. Tallow 46s. Erie 38¾; Linseed oil 38s 10d. Turpentine 44s@44s @6d.

PARIS, October 1.—Rentes 72f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¼d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; middling Orleans October, November and December 9⅝d; middling uplands November and December 9 5-16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged. Shipments of cotton from Bombay 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm; red winter wheat 12s 4d; flour 32s 6d. Cheese 62s. Tallow 44s 6d. Corn 30s 9d. Peas 40s 6d. Linseed oil 37s 10d. Receipts of wheat for past three days 52,000 grs.; American 27,000 grs. Receipts corn past three days 5,000 qrs.; American 1,000 qrs.

ANTWERP, October 1.—Petroleum: Refined 50¾f.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The market is fairly active, with good demand for standard and light makes of brown cotton. Canton flannels are active. An increasing demand is shown for prints, which are very active, and some dark colorings are still in short supply. Woolens quiet and neglected, except for new styles of cassimeres in better qualities. Wool flannels and blankets are doing well. Hosiery is in good request. Foreign goods are freely taken in small assortments; prices generally steady.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 1.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 62 cars reported to arrive, 1,120 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,114 head, or 242 cars, against 273 cars last week. The market is the flattest and dullest for the opening day of the season. The attendance was fair, but the poor of the overstocked condition of the Eastern markets paralyzed trade. There were few prime to good droves in the yards, which sold tardily, at last week's closing rates. Common and stock neglected. Sheep: We want of the local trade: not sufficient trade to justify a quotable market: 93 Ohio steers, 1,379 lbs., $7,25; 64 Indiana steers, 1,269 lbs., $6,50, with $1 per head off; 19 Indiana steers, 903 lbs., at $4,25 Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,600, against 8,000 last week; market not fairly opened; sales: 408 Indiana sheep, 90 lbs., at $5,25; 636 Michigan sheep, 80@81 lbs, $5,50. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,400 against 14,800 last week; market opened likely this week with a superior quality of stock at closing rates of last week; about 3,500 prime to good hogs sold yesterday at prices ranging from $4,75 to $5,25; trade not so active to-day, but prices unchanged: 121 Indiana, 200 lbs, at $5,05; 636 Michigan sheep, 80@81 lbs, $5,50. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,400 against 14,800 last week; market opened likely this week with a superior quality of stock at closing rates of last week; about 3,500 prime to good hogs sold yesterday at prices ranging from $4,75 to $5,25; trade not so active to-day, but prices unchanged: 121 Indiana, 200 lbs, at $4,95@5,05; 636 Michigan sheep, 80@81 lbs, $5,50. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,400 against 14,800 last week; market not fairly opened; sales: 408 Indiana sheep, 90 lbs, at $5,25; 636 Michigan sheep, 80@81 lbs, $5,50. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,400 against 14,800 last week; market opened likely this week with a superior quality of stock at closing rates of last week; about 3,500 prime to good hogs sold yesterday at prices ranging from $4,75 to $5,25; trade not so active to-day, but prices unchanged: 121 Indiana, 200 lbs, at $4,95@5,05

HOME NEWS.

Republican Convention at Mercer.

A grand Republican Mass Convention will be held at Mercer, Pa., on Wednesday, October 3, (to-morrow) which is expected to be the greatest political demonstration ever witnessed in Mercer county. A grand parade will take place in the forenoon and a torchlight procession in the evening. Hon. W. Harriman, Hon. H. B. Carnahan, Hon. John Allison and Hon. H. L. Richmond are announced to address the Convention.

National Fire of Hartford.

Attention is called to the card of this Co., in another column, by which it will be seen that the assets of the Company amount to the, handsome figure of over six hundred thousand dollars in cash. The Company is ably managed by some of the oldest underwriters in Hartford. Those wanting first class insurance in a substantial Company would do well to secure a policy in the National. Its agents for Pittsburgh are Messrs. R. Edwards & Son. Office 38 Wood st.

Descent on a Disorderly House.

A detachment of ten men, under the command of Lieut. Hagar, last night about twelve o'clock, made a descent on a disorderly house at No. 433 Liberty street. The place appears to be a sort of international boarding house, and has no proprietoress. The police cleaned out one story, and made the following arrests: Annie Childs, Annie McConnell, Kate Carson, Mary Riley, John Thos. Scott, William Keystone, John Fink, John Evans, Phillip Frank and Annie Fank. The parties made Diamond alley melodious up to an early hour this morning.

To Supervisors of Election.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Will you please state for the benefit of the supervisors of election appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States in the Western District of Pennsylvania, that the act of Congress under which they are appointed may be found in Jordon's Digest of the Election Laws of Pennsylvania (3d edition), page 37.

The sections relating to their duties are 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

This digest will be furnished by the County Commissioners to election boards and will be in their hands on election day.

J. B. SWEITZER, Chief Supervisor.

Odd Fellows.

Grand banquet at Lafayette Hall on Thursday evening, October 3d, 1872, and street parade the following Friday at 2 o'clock.

The procession will form on Canal street and march over the following route: Up Washington to Wylie; up Wylie to Fulton; down Fulton to Pride; down Pride to Fifth avenue; along Fifth avenue to Liberty; along Liberty to Sixth street; down Sixth to Suspension Bridge, and across to Federal street; up Federal to North avenue; along North avenue to Anderson street; down Anderson to bridge, and across to Ninth; up Ninth to Liberty; along Liberty to hall and dismiss.

Banksville Temperance Meeting.

There was a temperance meeting held in the Banksville Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening, under the auspices of the Temperance Alliance. The members of this society are very active in their operations, and it promises to be a very efficient auxiliary in the Temperance Reform. Mr. Joseph Lees presided at the meeting, and after devotional exercises, Rev. S. A. Taggard and D. W. Bard, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Mr. George Archibald, of Banksville, addressed the meeting. There was great earnestness expressed by the speakers, which had the desired effect.

There was also a meeting held the same evening, in the United Presbyterian church of Birmingham, Rev W. M. Coleman, pastor.

The Kittaning Demonstration.

Pittsburgh will send up a large delegation to Kittanning to attend the grand demonstration this afternoon.

The following is a list of the clubs and number of men:

Nineteenth ward club, Capt. Perchment, 80; Hartranft Club, Capt. Moore, 200; Fifteenth ward Invincibles, Capt. Barr, 60; Second ward club, 80; Colored Central Club, Capt. Hatfield, 125; First ward Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club, Capt. W. J. Diehl, 60; Sixth ward club, 125; First ward club, 75; Twelfth ward club, Capt. Colbs, 75; Seventeenth ward club, Capt. Bell, 50; Seventeenth Ward Glee Club, 13; Seventeenth Ward Union Grant Club, Capt. Miller, 35; Eleventh Ward Club, 75; Eleventh Ward Colored Club; 50; total 1,113.

Meeting at Tarentum.

A large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held on Monday evening, in front of the postoffice, at Tarentum. Captain A. V. Kipp presided, assisted by James Dickey, Esq., R. S. and W. McCall, Esqs., and C. Shriver, Esq., as Vice Presidents, and John W. Hemphill, Secretary.

The marching clubs of Tarentum and Hites Station were out in force, and the Tarentum brass band discoursed excellent music. Immediately before the meeting a tall and beautiful pole, surmounted by a handsome flag and streamer, was successfully raised.

Major W. Frew and Col. A. M. Bayne delivered addresses, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Republican candidates, and three more for the speakers.

The Police Committee.

A meeting of the police committee was held yesterday. The pay roll was signed and several new appointments by the Mayor were made. Two months pay was ordered to be paid to the family of Charles Meirie, a member of the police force, who died from exposure while performing his duty. Seventy-five overcoats for the winter season were ordered for the police. Quite an animating and interesting discussion took place with regard to the citizenship of certain members of the police force, the Chief among the rest. The Mayor stated that the Chief had his papers, but he understood had lost them. It appeared that there had been considerable talk about certain members of the force who, it has been rumored, are not citizens of this country. Should the Mayor desire that there are any such, the proper information may be made so that the official axe my be put in use.

Amusements.

THE PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Since the appearance of Mr. Couldock he has been met by good houses, and received by hearty expressions of satisfaction on the part of the audience. Mr. Couldock's special characterization is the emotional, and in the play of "Chimney Corner," which was rendered last evening, every opportunity is given for the display of this particular talent. He has excellent support in Messrs. Meredith and Irving, the Misses Cluer and Batchelder, and other talented actors. To-night "Willow Copse" will be rendered.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—Another large audience witnessed the performance at this popular place of amusement, last evening. The attractions seem to diminish not in the least, and the audience appears to grow larger each evening. This afternoon a matinee will be given, with the usual performance this evening.

THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

Inquests During the Month of September.

The Coroner held inquests upon the following cases during the month of September: John Somerville, heart disease; Martin Kinn, heart disease; Thomas Hesbody, killed by a runaway horse; John W. Campbell, heart disease; Lewis Huppe, accidentally killed at the American Iron Works; Wm. Gallagher, run over on the Allegheny Valley Railroad; Catherine Meanor, heart disease; John Neill, heart disease; William Shaw, intemperance and exposure; Joseph Bahns, killed by a fall of slate in Dickson, Armstrong & Co's works; Thos. Whalen, accidentally shot by John Walker, at Wilson's station; Thomas Hanlon, run over by a train on the Pan Handle Railroad; Joseph Engleman, heart disease; John Leander, from the explosion of an oil barrel; Mary Jane Cousins, accidentally shot by Robert Owens; Edward Quinn, drowned in the Ohio by falling from a wharf boat; an unknown man found drowned at Soho.

SUGGESTION MEETING.

Preparing for the Primary Election of Councilmen in East Birmingham.

Last evening the Republicans of the First ward, East Birmingham, held a meeting for the purpose of suggesting candidates for the primary election of Councilmen. The meeting was organized by the election of George E. Slocum, Esq., President, and Mr. Henry Walker Secretary.

The following names were suggested:

For Select Council—David Chess, John Hughes, Dr. M. A. Arnhold, C. J. Schultz, James Brice, Lorenzo J. Stoehr.

For Common Council.—C. J. Schultz, Charles Schwarm, William Jones, Joseph Keeling, Geo. D. Sharp, Dr. M. A. Arnhold, Walter Chess, John A. Jarrett, Adam Diehl, Robert Brice, John Doran, Lorenzo J. Stoehr, A. T. Smith, Adam and Troutman, Jr.

On motion it was decided to hold the primary election on next Friday afternoon, between the hours of four and five o'clock, at the school house.

SOBER VOTERS.

Drinking-Houses to be Closed on Election Day.

A very important law entitled "An Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks on election day," was passed by the last Legislature and approved by the Governor, on the 13th of March last. As a matter of general information, we publish it in full, as printed in the pamphlet laws of this year, for the information of the public, and benefit of all concerned.

An Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks on Election Day:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons keeping a public house or drinking place, either licensed or unlicensed, to sell spirituous or malt liquors as a drink, to sell, furnish or give away, to be used as a drink, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or any intoxicating beverage, on any part of the day set apart, or to be set apart for any general or special election, by the citizens in any election district or division within this Commonwealth, where an election is in progress, during the hours when, by law in said district, the election polls are required to be kept open.

SECTION 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of the first section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be subject to imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a term of not more than one hundred days, and in addition to the above, shall also be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and costs, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the constables of the several townships, wards and boroughs of this Commonwealth, under the same penalty as mentioned in section second, to make return to the next Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county the name or names of any person or persons offending under the first section of this act; *Provided*, Nothing herein shall prevent any other person or persons from prosecuting for such offense.

Approved March 13, 1872.

MASS MEETING IN CITY HALL.

Speeches by Hon. Columbus Delano and Col. R. Stockett Matthews.—Vindication of the Administration of President Grant.—The Duty of Honest Voters.

Another large mass meeting was held at City Hall last evening for the purpose of listening to addresses from Hon. Columbus Delano, the distinguished Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and R. Stockett Matthews, Esq.

The meeting was called to order by E. A. Montooth, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Committee on Meetings, and the following list of officers elected:

President—Hon. Bucher Swoope.

Vice Presidents—Dr. G. A. J. H. Dickson, Acheson, W. L. Challfant, A. H. Miller, Esq., Christ Graff, A. M. Headington, C. M. Bingaman, Jackson Duncan, Robert Robb, Gen. Hugh Ewing, M. D., Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Frank B. Jones, Barclay Priston and Wm. A. Shanks.

Mr. Swoope, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, alluding to the bright prospects of the present canvass and predicting a victory in our State election.

Hon. DELANO on being introduced was received with great applause, and said the great question to be decided was whether the Republican party should live or die. Pennsylvania was of the utmost importance in the present canvass, and it was the duty of every honest Republican to vote for General John F. Hartranft, for Governor. (Cheers.)

The record of the Republican party was reviewed at considerable length. It had saved the nation, and from its course since the war was entitled to the continual confidence of the people.

The Cincinnati Convention was alluded to. The child from Cincinnati had been baptized at Baltimore. (Laughter.) The benefits which the Republican party had conferred upon the country were discussed at length. In the matter of taxation and the honesty of the financial affairs the administration of General Grant contrasted with that of Andrew Johnson. We had never before had a more honest administration. There were other material interests with which the present administration had dealt justly. Take the Indian Affairs. Before Gen. Grant became President $5,000,000 per annum was expended recklessly, but now the work of evangalization had been placed in the hands of christian people and a marked change for the better was noticeable.

Upon the questions of the Alabama Claims and the payment of the public debt, the present administration were such as commanded itself to the confidence of the people. The Republican party had a great work to perform. This was not a time for long experiments. Mr. Greeley was a capitol editor but in the language of holy writ "unstable as water." He had been in every vagary that effected mankind. All the "isms" to secessionism. (Laughter.) Although not a direct advocate of the latter, he was willing to allow the States to go out if they saw fit to do so by a fair rate rather than see war with all its destructive influences—the land. Let war come but let the flag of our country have its triumph, together with the Iron-cased Keystone State be among those to say that the Republican party did not die. [Cheers.] Let this State elect Gen. Hartranft and that would elect President Grant. [Renewed cheers.]

Col. Stockett Matthews was introduced and received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—At the close of the canvass of 1868 I flattered myself that I never again during my brief life would then seem to be a necessity for any further participation on my part in the activities and associations of politics. Neither my tastes nor my habits of thought, my pursuits render the excitements, and strifes of the political arena congenial to my feelings or profitable to my interests, nor should scholars, and bids fair to be removed by the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, to a vacant lot broken in health for more than a brief time accustomed to the narrower sphere of professional duty, have suffered myself to be seduced from the quiet retirement of my home, but for my love of country, and my profound disgust which has filled my very soul at the bitterness as well as the multiplicity of the slanders which have been hurled against the United States. As I am neither a cabinet officer or the holder of a political office I presume it is permitted to me to go where I will, speak what I will without exposing myself to the narrow sneers with which Mr. Greeley has illustrated his late friendship from New York to Indiana and back again. (Laughter and cheers.) In England, perhaps the best governed country in which civilization has reached its flowery consummation independent ministers and members, either of the lower or upper Houses of Parliament must go before the people and receive their franchises before they are trusted with the least important portfolio affecting the affairs of State and before they are returned to the House of Commons, or sitting by birth-wright in the House of Peers, whenever any question which agitates the minds of the people is brought into Parliament the ministers of the crown place stand before the representatives of the people and when they have failed to carry a measure and a majority vote of the House of Commons is given against the measure. It is an indication of a loss of confidence in them on the part of the nation, and they are obliged to withdraw. This tends to one result at least; it tends to the selection on the part of leaders of parties of the most scholarly, eloquent and trustworthy men, and the cabinet of the Crown is generally composed of men who are capable.

What wrong is there in the presence of such a man as you have heard to-night to explain the measures of the present administration? I entertain for Gen. Grant no warmer or kindlier emotions than ought to be felt by every man in our land. But still there are men who are evil enough to slander him. He is a quiet man, and quietude is a priceless gift, and silence is so rare that it seems to be a heaven-born gift in this country; a gift which Mr. Greeley might have without any detriment to him. [Laughter.]

The speaker then spoke in the most complimentary terms of General Grant and of what much he had done for the country. We had been told that he could not make us peace, but how many fools there were who thought they could. He had advanced step by step upon his own merits. He had compelled the people to recognize his worth until they put him in a position where, with his mighty power of organization and executive force, he handled the arrows of the invincible as Jupiter handled his thunderbolts, against the rebellion. (Cheers.) He had been sought after by the Democrats at the close of the war as their candidate, but had repelled every offer from that source. To be sure, he had faults and frailties and made mistakes, but who did not? But he was free from frailties as any man in the Union.

The civil service question and other issues of the campaign were then referred to and in a masterly manner, and the speaker was frequently interrupted with applause. The meeting adjourned at a late hour with three cheers for the ticket.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Report of the Treasurer and Other Borough Officers.—Extension of Water Street.—Preparations to Unite with Pittsburgh.

Birmingham Councils held a regular monthly meeting last evening, the following members being present: Messrs. Zielfel, Schwarm, Doyle, Duncan, Ward, Conway and Burgess Salisbury.

The report of the Treasury showed a balance of $3,737 78 remaining in the Treasury at date. The reports of the various borough officers showed the following collections made during the last month: Marketmaster, $242 45; Weighmaster, $73 25; Tax Collector, $2,400; Wharfmaster, $624 74. Also a note for $320 from the Union Planing Mill Co., for wharfage.

Mr. Zadel, of the Street Committee, reported the street expenses during the last month to be $518. Report received and filed.

The Committee appointed to procure chairs for the new Market Hall was instructed to accept the bid that was made to furnish them at the rate of $14.50 per dozen.

The Burgess read an ordinance extending Water street into the river from Sixth to Tenth street. The property holders on that street are to get possession of the newly made land in consideration of $30,000, each property holder to pay in proportion to his foot frontage.

A bill from Messrs. Keller, Doran & Co., for interest on contracts, amounting to $135, was laid on the table, as their account had been settled.

A certificate of stock from the Brownsville Plank Road Company, which was subscribed to by the borough, and for which $1,500 had been paid, being of no use to the borough now, and the Burgess having been offered $200 for the same, he was authorized to sell it for that amount.

A Bounty bond, amounting to $50, and two sewer bonds, each amounting to $591,92, were presented and ordered to be paid.

A number of bills and the salaries of the borough officers were ordered to be paid.

Five hundred dollars were allowed the Street Commissioner for the ensuing month.

Messrs. Silbert Salisbury, Treasurer, William Patterson, Clerk of Council, and Burgess Salisbury, were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts and settle the affairs of the borough, preparatory to entering into the city of Pittsburgh. Adjourned.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Special Meeting.

A special meeting of East Birmingham Council was held last evening.

Present—Messrs. Felker, Haberman, Ihmsen, Keinler, Fischer, Miller, Thornton, Fox, Eitemiller, and Burgess Russel.

Mr. Burgess stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the rate of sewer assessments and to establish the rate of sewer assessments in the borough. The Solicitor being present read the law on the subject and after considerable discussion and at the suggestion of the Burgess, Messrs. Mr. Burgess appointed the Street Committee, Mr. Keinler and the Borough Engineer a Committee to meet and make a final assessment on the 20th street sewer and to report at the next meeting.

The contract for grading, paving and curbing of Sidney street from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth streets, was awarded to Doran, Stotzenbach & Co.

On motion, the Street Committee was invested with power to allow parties to leave away the curbstone, when streets are being paved, in order to be used for wagon ways.

The Borough Engineer was instructed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Carey alley, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 10th inst., as a regular meeting night.

A Sacreligious Scoundrel.

Some time during last week an unprincipled thief entered the United Presbyterian Church of Temperanceville and stole their handsome and expensive communion table. The theft was not discovered until last Sunday, and there is no clue to the thief. The person who would be guilty of such an act has certainly reached about the lowest depth of crime.

New Suits, Boys' Suits, Children's Suits

at the representative clothing house and merchant tailoring establishment of H. Sutmeyer, Pro. & Co., Southwest corner of the Diamond and Federal street, Allegheny. New Fall stock just received. Everything made in the most fashionable and durable manner. Look at the goods and then compare the prices with others and you will be convinced.

Remember, the cool atmosphere now has a far more deleterious influence upon health, if not guarded against than winter blasts, and so prepare for it by supplying yourself with a stock of fall clothing from the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, and getting a fall overcoat, expressly made for the season.

The Banquet to be given by the G. U. O. of O. F. to be held to-morrow evening at Lafayette

BREVITIES.

....Politics getting warm, weather cool.

....The Police are soon to don their new overcoats.

....Amusements have been pretty well patronized thus far this season.

....About eighty foreigners were made citizens in the various Courts yesterday.

....Query? Is the Chief of Police a citizen? He says he has lost his naturalization papers.

....$9,800.25 is the amount of salaries paid to the Police force during the month of September.

....Mr. Martin Shafer, of the South Side, and his delegation, made an elegant appearance last night.

....W. D. Moore, Esq., is at present hunting for colored voters. He thinks of calling a Convention.

....Much money is to change hands on the coming election. The great odds are in favor of Hartranft.

....Herman Raw, an indignant and insane person was yesterday committed to Dixmont by order of Court.

....The City Bank will take possession of its elegant new building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

....The Allegheny Police Committee has approved the pay roll for the month of September, amounting to $3,163.50.

....Supervisors of Election should consult the card of Gen. Sweitzer, in another column, for instruction about their duties.

....The attention of a good carrier is directed to an advertisement in to-day's paper, under the head of "For Sale," on 1st page.

....A large number of the Supervisors of election called at Commissioner Gamble's office yesterday and received their commissions.

....It was one o'clock and past when the South Side delegation got home in a body from the Allegheny demonstaation last night.

....Capt. C. W. Palmer is entitled to a great deal of credit in connection with the arrest of the youthful burglars on Saturday night.

....The Grand Jury has ignored the bill against Captain J. S. Haymaker, who was charged with being concerned in the Wylie street riot.

....During the month of September the Monongahela Incline Plane Company carried 44,776 passengers, an increase of 14,402 over the travel of September, 1871.

....Mrs. Boyle is in the city searching for her son Thomas. She heard in Cleveland that he was working in the Clinton Iron Mills, but has been unable to find him.

....The following is the result of a vote taken on the 9:25 A. M train, West Penn Railroad, Tuesday, by Capt. Carper Gang: For Hartranft 33; Buckalew 2; Grant 34; Greeley 1.

....The Jewish New Year commences on Thursday next, counting from the creation of the world 5633. All the Israelites of this city will close their places of business on that day.

....The iron work of the Cumberland, Md., new Court House, together with the iron-cased cells, has been awarded by contract to Mr. H. A. Freyvogel, of the Monongahela foundry, this city.

....John McBride had his jaw broken and was otherwise injured by the fall of a wall at a building on Penn street, next to the St. Clair Hotel. Dr. Kern attended him, and he was afterwards removed to his home in Allegheny.

....We are glad to notice the Allegheny people appreciate a first class establishment where anything can be had, such as George Beavens has at No. 112 Federal street, Allegheny. Read his local on this page, then go and try his goods.

....On Monday afternoon a thief entered one of the rooms of the Third ward, Allegheny, school-house, in the absence of the teachers and scholars, and stole a gold watch belonging to the teacher, Miss Cooper. The watch was valued at fifty dollars.

....During the month of September the Allegheny carriers collected and delivered the full amount of mail matter: Delivered—Letters, 57,892; drop-letters, 5,231; papers, 33,588. Collected—Letters, 24,782; drop-letters, 1,657; papers, 1,663.

....The building occupied by the South Pittsburgh Hose company on Carson street, is to be removed by the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, to a vacant lot on the opposite side of the track. The Company will use the vacant lot for railroad purposes.

....The stamp duty upon all documents, except bank checks, drafts or orders, expired yesterday, in accordance with the recent act of Congress. Hereafter no stamps will be required on any legal document whatever, no paper being subject to stamp duty except bank checks, drafts or orders, as above mentioned. No stamps are required on foreign bills of exchange.

....Two Aldermen of this city, have made a bet of a pair of gaiters, which is somewhat novel in character. The Republican bets that Hartranft will have a majority in the State, allowing that Allegheny County does not go over 5,000 majority for him, and leaving out Philadelphia altogether. The Democratic Alderman, is confident that he will be able to dance after election.

....The fertile imagination of the managing genius of the *Post* having about exhausted itself in concocting slanders against Hartranft, seeks refreshment in a new direction and furnishes its benighted readers, in their daily dish of lies, with the following precious morsel:

"We are informed that the proprietors of a glass factory on 61st street, off Pennsylvania avenue, have given their employes notice that "if they don't vote for Grant they will be kicked out." And still this is a free country."

As it stands that's a very pretty and pathetic statement, but unfortunately it lacks the merit of the smallest scintilla of truth. The owners of the manufactory are gentlemen, who stand among the highest in business circles; and in the management of their works, they consult not,—not the political affinities of the workman—but his competency as a craftsman. And none know this fact better than the "constitutionally tired" Democrat, who spends his time hanging around Fifth Avenue Market House, and starting falsehoods of this character, for reasons best known to himself, while he is too cowardly to let his name be made public. And still this is a *free country*. Yes, entirely too free, when men owning a press and types, use them for the purpose of slandering honest citizens.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS.

The List of Appointments.

The appointments of Supervisors of Election have been completed by the addition of the following for the townships:

Baldwin—1st pr., John Hedman, (Rep), Wm. Finney, (Dem); 2d pr., C. H. Johnson, (Rep) Samuel Cooley, (Dem.)

Charlters.—George Abel, (Rep), B. C. Sawyer, (Dem).

Crescent—John Hamilton, (Rep), John Shroder, (Dem).

East Deer—Archibald Pillow, (Rep), F. Hutchinson, (Dem).

Elizabeth—1st pr., Sprague, (Rep), Andrew McGinly, (Dem); 2d pr., John K. Graham, (Rep), David Lloyd, (Dem); 3d pr., Wm. D. Douglass, (Rep), John Painter, (Dem); 4th pr., Frank Patterson, (Rep), Daniel Ewing, (Dem.)

Fawn—John Dickson, (Rep.), James Irwin, (Dem.)

Findlay—Alex. Burns, (Rep.), John Mater, (Dem.)

Forward—Wm. Calmzd, (Rep.), Robert McKinley, (Dem.)

Hampton—James A. Herron, (Rep.) Robert Hamilton, (Dem.)

Harrison—P. S. C. Hough, (Rep.); J. McWilliams, (Dem.)

Indiana—First Precinct—W. W. Shaw (Rep.); Thos. Brown, (Dem.) Second Precinct: Jas. Armstrong, (Rep.); Isaac Hart, Dem.)

Jefferson—A. D. Foster, (Rep.); Robt. Blackburn, (Dem.)

Killbuck—First Precinct: Jno. S. Robb, (Rep.); Noah Shaffer, (Dem.) Second Precinct: Jno. H. Mueller, (Rep.); Minas Tindle, (Dem.)

Leet—Wm. Neeley, (Rep.); Jos. H. Davis, (Dem.)

Lower St. Clair—Wm. Cowan, (Rep.); John Conrad, (Dem.)

Lincoln—Levi Edmunds, (Rep.); Joel Badle, (Dem.)

Millvin—H. E. Morton, (Rep.); T. J. Patterson, (Dem.)

Moon—John Ferry, (Rep.); ——

Marshal—Geo. Neeley, (Rep.); John Wanden, (Dem.)

McCandless—Wm. Grubbs, (Rep.); Thos. Keown, (Dem.)

McClure—Wm. G. Stubbs, (Rep.); S. H. Kerr, (Dem.)

Neville—Jas. Dickson, (Rep.); John Bridgton, (Dem.)

North End—Richard Thomas, (Rep.); Wm. Carr, (Dem.)

North Fayette—Samuel Dickson, (Rep.); J. A. Ewing, (Dem.)

Ohio—Davidson Duff, (Rep.); Jaries O'Neil, (Dem.)

Plum—J. M. McClung, (Rep.); Jos. Connor, (Dem.)

Penn—Henry Shively, (Rep.); Francis Wilson, (Dem.)

Pine—T. S. McFord, (Rep.); Patrick Foy, (Dem.)

Patton—John Scott, (Rep.); Jas. Ginley, (Dem.)

Richland—Richard Morrow; (Rep.); Chas. Gibson, (Dem.)

Reserve—W. R. Stimple, (Rep.); L. Muszig, (Dem.)

Ross—First precinct, Wm. Ray, (Rep.); R. G. Rowhouse, (Dem.) Second precinct, John Blair, Jr., (Rep.); John T. Rogers, (Dem.)

Robinson—First precinct, Wm. Hill, (Rep.); Patrick Reilly, (Dem.) Second precinct, Joseph Walker, (Rep.); John Morrison, (Dem.)

Shaler—First precinct, Wm. Seibert, (Rep.); Geo. Boland, (Dem.) Second precinct, I. W. DeHaven, (Rep.); J. N. Bryan, (Dem.)

Snowden—Joseph Miller, (Rep.); Herman Bahlel, (Dem.)

South Fayette—Robert Boyce, (Rep.); Wm. Nicholson, (Dem.)

Sewickley—W. B. Hamilton, (Rep.); Joseph Davis, (Dem.)

Scott—First precinct, J. B. Glenn, (Rep.); T. F. McCabe, (Dem.) Second precinct, T. I. Gamble, (Rep.); R. S. Williams, (Dem.)

Stowe—R. F. Gibson, (Rep.); R. B. Guthrie, (Dem.)

Union—F. C. Negley, (Rep.); I. C. S. McMun, (Dem.)

Upper St. Clair—Wm. T. Fife, (Rep.); P. Bonner, (Dem.)

West Deer—S. G. McAllister, (Rep.); Alex. Hughes, (Dem.)

Wilkins—First precinct, J. McElvey, (Rep.); J. B. Lourie, (Dem.) Second precinct, James Scott, (Rep.); Wm. Spiesman, (Dem.)

The above-named Supervisors are desired to call on Commissioner Gamble, at the United States Court-room, as soon as possible, and receive instructions, get their commissions and be sworn in.

Homestead Park At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Pan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

The Cool atmosphere of the evening, should be carefully guarded against by all who wish to retain health. Gentlemen can manage this by calling at once at the Boston One-Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, and getting a fall overcoat, expressly made for the season.

The Banquet to be given by the G. U. O. of O. F. to be held to-morrow evening at Lafayette Hall will be the grandest event of the season. Secure your tickets in time.

It is a great deal more economical to purchase your clothing at the Boston One Price Clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard's Block, than to wait a week or two for an order to be filled elsewhere.

Go to R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood Street, for French China, fine white stone ware, French Glassware, French Clocks, Table Cutlery, Silver plated goods, Forks, Spoons, Casters and Tea sets, and fine Vases of all kinds. sw

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest house in the city to get fall goods—95 Smithfield street the Boston One Price Clothing Store.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.

D&wtf P. O. box 219, Rome, New York.

If you want a fall suit, ready-made and as good as can be had by leaving your order, call in at the Boston One-Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

A Fresh and extensive assortment of fall goods just received at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

The Best Fine Lining, Sewer Pipe, Fire Tile, Fire Brick and Clay are sold by Reno, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fancy and Plain Chimney tops of the most

BROTHER MOORE'S COLONIZERS.

The Liberal Republican County Chairman on a Rampage.—He Comes Out in a Card.—How the Great Unterrified and Unwashed Stood on His Head at the Union Depot.—The Best Sell of the Campaign.—He Gets After the Colored Odd Fellows and Makes an "Odd Fellow" Out of Himself.

At an early hour yesterday morning Brother Moore, the Chairman of the Dem.-Lib. troopers of this county, was in a furious state of excitement. He rushed up and down Fifth avenue with perspiration streaming from every pore, and bustled about the headquarters, saying that he had a "big thing on ice."

BROTHER MOORE'S CARD.

Then perhaps with visions of a future cabinet position under Dr. Greeley dazzling before his vision he followed the example of many illustrious men before him, and calling at the evening newspaper offices, he published the following card:

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1st, 1872.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: The eighty negroes telegraphed, as on their way from Martinsburg, Va., to Pennsylvania, on the fast line, West, arrived in Pittsburgh at eleven o'clock to-day, and most of them went up to Mount Washington. Four of them went from the office of a lawyer on Grant street, to hunt for work, at a well-known manufacturing establishment in the city.

Truly, yours,

W. D. MOORE.

THE FACTS.

For some time great preparations have been made by our colored citizens to make the meeting of the "Grand United Order of Odd Fellows," which commences to-day, one of the largest demonstrations ever held in this city by the colored people. Delegations are expected from not only Pennsylvania, but all the surrounding States.

EAGLE EYE MOORE.

Brother Moore, with eyes *more* sharp than an eagle, knowing the colored men are almost unanimously against them, and some one wanting to have some fun at Mr. Moore's expense, informed him a few days ago that hundreds of "niggers" would be imported into this State this week to vote for Hartranft. The rare mention of the work "nigger" having the same effect on brother Moore, that a red banana handkerchief has on a mad bull, he immediately telegraphs to all stations on the different railroads, to have pickets thrown out, and inform him at once if a "nigger" crosses the State line. True to their bidding, several dispatches were received here yesterday and published in the evening Buckalew organs, that several hundred of these black fiends were on their way to Pittsburgh, to vote for Hartranft.

"HERE THEY COME, THE BLACK RASCALS."

On the arrival of the train yesterday morning the chairman of the County Committee and some ten or a dozen detectives were seen skirmishing around the Baltimore Depot. After waiting a few minutes the train came sailing in and among those on board were some sixty colored men. What was to be done demanded his able camps. We will have every man of them arrested and taken before the Grand Jury, declared Moore.

"WHERE ARE YOU FROM."

By this time the colored delegation had marched up to where the Liberals were standing, and thinking they were a committee to receive them, the leader of the colored men offered to Bro. Moore his hand, at the same time calling him "Brother. "Who are you?" demanded Mr. Moore, and "Where are you from?" "I am Mr. Jones, and come from Cumberland, Maryland. Have our brothers any place for us to stop at?" replied the colored orator.

BROTHER MOORE RETIRES IN DISGUST.

The assistants of Brother Moore, seeing how badly their chief commander was sold, broke ranks for a saloon on Water street to take a drink, when Brother Moore informed the colored men that no exception. In a short time the colored men he supposed there was some place for them, but he was appointed to take charge of another delegation expected. The last seen of Mr. Moore was in the U. S. District Court-room, helping to naturalize Buckalew voters.

TIME COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The following persons were disposed of in this Court yesterday:

The case of the Com. vs. M. Lafley and Wm. Weaver, officers of West Pittsburgh, charged with felonious shooting, which was on trial at the hour of adjournment yesterday, was resumed this morning. The case has not yet been concluded.

By permission of the Court a *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of the Com. vs. Charles Schurr, charged with assault and battery. The costs were paid by defendant.

L. B. Duff, Esq., filed a petition on behalf of Mary Teets, asking for a writ of *habeas corpus* with a view of having her father, Seth Teets, discharged from the Work House. The petition alleges that her father was arrested in August last on a charge of disorderly conduct, and taken before Deputy Mayor Nichols. She further alleges that after a hearing in the case a fine of one hundred dollars was imposed, and in default of payment the accused was committed to the Work House for six months. It is alleged that this was the first time Teets had been sent to the Work House, and that, under the law, thirty days was the maximum term. The writ was granted, and made returnable on Friday next, at which time Superintendent Gardner is directed to produce the body in Court. It is probable, judging from the ruling of the Court in the case recently disposed of, that Teets will be released.

Trial List for to-day.

Mary Blue,	John A. Pierson,
Jacob Kramft,	Joseph Duffield,
James Sullivan,	Wm. Dangerfield,
John Lumis,	Daniel Thomas,
Thos. J. Murray,	August Urbain,
Marilla Brown,	Margaret Brown,
Rachel Smith,	Henry Jacobs,
David Kerr, et al.,	Rachel Miller,
Fred. Voegel,	Ferdinand Kanis,
Clara O'Brien,	Henry Fitzpatrick,
John Hoff.	

Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beautifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, P. R. R., will be sold to first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

A Fine selection of Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves on hand and for sale at Reno's Sewer Pipe House, 41 Federal Street, Allegheny.

The Banquet to be given by the G. U. O. of O. F. to be held to-morrow evening at Lafayette Hall will be the grandest event of the season. Secure your tickets in time.

It is a great deal more economical to purchase your clothing at the Boston One Price Clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard's Block, than to wait a week or two for an order to be filled elsewhere.

MR. SWOOPE'S OPINION OF THE STATE.

Why Pennsylvania is Sure for Hartranft.—The Democratic Strongholds Assaulted.—The Reasons Why Philadelphia Will Poll 15,000 Majority for the soldier Candidate.—His Election Sure by 8,000 Majority Outside of Philadelphia.

The excitement in regard to the State election continues unabated in the city and bets are daily made upon the Gubernatorial contest. If the mere question of bets were taken into consideration our party is far in the advance, as no money has yet been offered upon Mr. Buckalew that has not been cheerfully and readily taken.

Perhaps it may be of interest to spo ting men as well as the public generally to publish the following interview with Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, United States District Attorney, who is generally supposed to know something about Pennsylvania politics.

A reporter of the GAZETTE called upon Mr. Swoope at his office yesterday afternoon and substantially the following conversation took place.

Reporter.—Well Mr. Swoope after canvasing the State thoroughly what do you think General Hartranft's majority will be?

Mr. Swoope.—Hartranft will have a majority in the State outside of Philadelphia of 8,000. You can add that to my estimate of 15,000 to 17,000 majority there, and see what his total majority is.

R.—Upon what ground do you base these estimates of that majority?

Mr. S.—In making that estimate, I give to the Democrats 6,000 in Berks, 3,500 in Luzerne, and they may increase their majorities in other Democratic counties, except Fayette and Greene.

R.—You must expect then a very large increase in Republican strong-holds?

Mr. S.—I do.

R.—Do you think the majority in Allegheny county will be increased?

Mr. S.—I have no doubt that the majority in Allegheny county will not be less than 7,000.

R.—Why do you think Philadelphia is going to make such a large Republican gain?

Mr. S.—One reason why there will be a large gain is that there will be no frauds perpetrated by the Democratic party in Philadelphia. The control of the city, as you know, is in the hands of the Republicans who have been enabled to take precautions such as have never been taken before there to prevent frauds. They will thus be enabled to get a true vote, which has been much less than we have ever had the benefit of in many of the